THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CONVENTION DAY.

Thirty-two in Full Blast this Morning

The Republican Nominations for Congress, Sheriff, Register of Wills, City Commissioner, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Receiver of Taxes, the Judiciary, and the State Legislature.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Thirty-two of the sixty Republican conventions to be held during to-day and to-night organized in various parts of the city at 10 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress, the Judiciary, Sheriff, Register of Wills, City Commissioner, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, Receiver of Taxes, State Legislature, and City Surveyors in the Second, Third, and Fourth districts. As usual, around all these places were congregated a mass of politicians directly interested in the result of the meetings. It would be useless to say that there was intense excitement, as the canvass which ends with the nominations has been the most heated one that has taken place in the city for many years. From dozens of candidates for each position the number has gradually dwindled to a few, each of whom has exhausted every effort to be the successful man. The conventions promise to be delayed in effecting a permanent organization, from the fact that there were numerous cases of contested seats, resulting from the close character of the vote cast last night at the delegate elections, in which our citizens seemed to manifest great interest. The vote polled was indeed a heavy one, and in some of the precincts it was found impossible to get all in. This was particularly the case in the divisions in which the colored voters are thickly settled. From a few hundred votes, in some instances, the number last night swelled beyond any heretofore cast at any regular election. It was the first occasion that the colored population have had the right of franchise, and they all to a man availed themselves of the opportunity. They behaved themselves orderly, and showed no disposition to create a disturbance. Their conduct on this occasion argues a quiet and peaceable day in October next, unless they are incited to riot by the men who do the wholesale voting for the Democracy. However, numbers of them manifested their interest in the result by being among the spectators on the outside of the halls. The greatest excitement centred around the Sheriff's Convention, at National Hall, the Register of Wills' Convention, at Washington Hall, and the Second, Third, and Fourth Congressional Conventions, especially at the latter, upon the result of which depends the running of an independent candidate.

Below we give full reports of the proceedings of the City, County, and Congressional Conventions, and the result of the deliberations of the conclaves in the different Legislative and Surveyors' districts.

CONGRESS.

The First District Convention—Nomination of Benjamin Huckle.

This convention met in the old County Court-room, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets. Among the delegates present were several colored men. The convention was organized at 10 o'clock by the election of James D. Barkins as temporary chairman. On motion, the Chair appointed the following temporary officers:—

Vice-Presidents—Joseph Bontemps and James Hetley.

Secretaries—James McGlathery and James Evans.

Tellers—George Hoguet and Horace Gaw.

Doorkeepers—Eaton Howard and D. Graham.

The following were appointed as a Committee on Credentials:—Second ward, Horace Gaw; Third ward, Thomas Krepline; Fourth ward, P. R. Reilly; Fifth ward, Joseph Bontemps; Sixth ward, Levi F. Smith; Eleventh ward, James Evans.

The following were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization:—Joseph Bontemps, James Evans, and Joseph Stephens.

After calling the list of wards and divisions, the Committee on Credentials were appointed a committee on contested seats, there being two delegates present from each of the following divisions:—The first, Second, and Third divisions of the Fifth ward.

The convention then took a recess for fifteen minutes to allow the Committee on Contested Seats to perform their duties.

The Committee on Contested Seats reported on the reassembling of the convention, after which the roll was called.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following permanent officers:—

President—J. Eben Harkins.

Vice-Presidents—Joseph Bontemps and H. Yale Smith, M. D.

Secretaries—James McGlathery and James Evans.

Tellers—George Hoguet and Horace Gaw.

Door-keepers—Eaton Howard and D. Graham.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate to represent the district in Congress.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination, viz.:—

Benjamin Huckle, John M. Moriarty, and Charles Gibbons.

On the first ballot the vote stood as follows:—

Benjamin Huckle	46
John M. Moriarty	5
Charles Gibbons	3

On motion the nomination of Benjamin Huckle was made unanimous.

On motion a committee of one from each ward in the district was appointed to wait on Mr. Huckle and inform him of his nomination.

The convention then adjourned.

The Second Congressional District—Renomination of Hon. Charles O'Neill—A Split in the Convention—John V. Creeley also Nominated.

The convention of delegates for the nomination of a candidate for the Second Congressional District, assembled at 10 o'clock this morning in the Assembly Buildings.

A temporary organization was effected in the election of William S. Stokley for President, and William King Secretary. These nominations met with determined opposition, the opposite party desiring Edward Cobb for President. The officers, however, proceeded to receive the credentials of the various delegates, but this was interrupted by a rush made for the Secretary's table. One man grabbed at the pile of certificates, and a great confusion ensued, the platform being crowded with men. None of the certificates were lost, however. The opposition to Mr. Stokeley still continued, and the proceedings were brought to a stand still, the adherents of Mr. Cobb declining to proceed with Mr. Stokley as President.

The interruption in the proceedings continued up to within a few moments of one o'clock. Mr. Stokley, in the meantime, with a view to harmonize matters, proposed that Mr. Cobb and himself vacate the positions as president in favor of George Truman, Esq. This was refused. At one o'clock both presidents proceeded to effect two organizations. The organization of which Mr. Stokley was president proceeded to nominate immediately, amid the greatest confusion. The credentials of the delegates were handed in in one corner of the room, and the Secretary, Mr. King, announced the result of the vote to be as follows:—

Hon. Charles O'Neill	43
John Price Wetherill	2
John V. Creeley	2

Mr. O'Neill was thereupon declared the nominee, and the O'Neill party left the hall.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANTI-O'NEILL DELEGATES.

The anti-O'Neill party remained, however, and effected a temporary organization by selecting Edward B. Cobb as President and William Mifflin Smith as Secretary.

Mr. Cobb announced that the regular order of business was to be proceeded with. A permanent organization was on motion made, as follows:—

President—Edward B. Cobb.

Vice-Presidents—Wm. Mifflin Smith and Charles A. Thomas.

Secretaries—W. C. Whiteman and I. Ridgway Moore.

Committee on Credentials.—Thomas Laur, John McClintock, J. Ridgway Moore, William Hodges, John Pole, and S. Collins.

Doorkeepers—John Campbell and H. McIlwaine.

The credentials of the delegates were then presented, and after a favorable report by the committee, the following gentlemen were then placed on nomination:—Charles O'Neill, John Price Wetherill, John V. Creeley, and Cornelius Walborn. Tellers were appointed and the balloting commenced.

The result of the first ballot announced was—

Creeley	31
Wetherell	11
Walborn	1
O'Neill	1
Total	44

It was found that the names of several of the delegates had not been called. The correction was made and the second ballot resulted as follows:—

Creeley	36
Wetherell	12
O'Neill	1
Total	49

On motion, the nomination was declared unanimous.

The president then appointed a committee of three to wait upon Mr. Creeley and inform him of his nomination. The convention then adjourned.

The Creeley party were orderly in their proceedings, and they claim that as they proceeded according to the code of rules governing the Republican party, that their nomination is legitimate and regular.

The Third Congressional District—Renomination of Hon. Leonard Myers.

The delegates to the Third Congressional Convention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning in the American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets. Mr. Evans, of the Thirteenth ward, called the convention to order and nominated Charles M. Wagner for temporary President. Mr. Wagner was elected. Robert Scott and Samuel P. Milligan were then chosen temporary secretaries, and Christian Sherer and Samuel Soby doorkeepers.

The Committee on Credentials and Contested Seats was named as follows:—Twelfth ward, Charles Harrington; Thirteenth ward, Peter Lane; Sixteenth ward, William Kagie; Seventeenth ward, John Budd; Eighteenth ward, Charles Allen; Nineteenth ward, Frank Clemens.

The committee then received the credentials of the delegates, and soon after retired to act on the contested seats.

Mr. Evans moved for the appointment of a committee of one from each ward on permanent organization. Agreed to.

Under the motion the committee was appointed as follows:—Twelfth ward, John Sage; Thirteenth, Joshua Wright; Sixteenth, Amos Palmer; Seventeenth, William Lawson; Eighteenth, James Milligan; and Nineteenth, George Peters.

The Committee on Contested Seats reported as follows:—First division, Sixteenth ward, no delegate—division thrown out; Second division, Sixteenth ward, John Allen entitled to a seat; Fourth division, Sixteenth ward, E. A. Woods do.; Fifth division, Sixteenth ward, John P. Sipher do.; Fourteenth division, Nineteenth ward, Wm. R. Smith, do.; Third division, Nineteenth ward, no delegate—division thrown out. The report was accepted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following-named officers, who were unanimously elected:—

President—Charles M. Wagner.

Vice-Presidents—George C. Evans and James W. Rusling.

Treasurer—Henry Myers.

Secretaries—Samuel P. Mulligan and Robt. Scott.

Tellers—Job Rickard and Peter Lane.

Doorkeepers—Christian Sherer and Samuel Soby.

The following named gentlemen were then placed in nomination for Congress from the Third district:—Hon. Leonard Myers, Alexander Adaire, Mahlon H. Dickinson, and E. Harper Jeffries.

On motion, the convention proceeded to ballot for the gentlemen named, with the following result:—

Hon. Leonard Myers	46 votes.
Mahlon H. Dickinson	8 "
Alexander Adaire	4 "
E. Harper Jeffries	2 "

Mr. Myers having a majority of the votes polled was declared the nominee of the Republican party; and, on motion, his nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Sipher offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That in again presenting the Hon. Leonard Myers to the people of the Third Congressional district, we respond to the wishes of a large majority of the Republican voters, who, admiring his consistent, honorable, and able record, feel that this renomination is eminently due to his services and worth.

"*Resolved*, That as an able champion, on the floor of Congress, of protection to American industry and the rights of labor, and of lessening the burthens of taxation, Mr. Myers has won a national fame which his own constituents appreciate and take pleasure in asserting.

"*Resolved*, That in private as in public life the labors of Mr. Myers for the interests of the people have been faithful, kind, and unceasing, and that, with him for our standard-bearer, we have a guarantee of enthusiasm and success."

Previous to the adjournment of the convention, Mr. Myers appeared in the doorway of the hall, and was greeted with frequent rounds of applause. He was at once escorted to the platform, from which he addressed the convention as follows:—

SPEECH OF HON. LEONARD MYERS.

After nearly eight years service as your Representative, this fifth nomination to Congress is an endorsement of which any man may well feel proud, for the decade just ending forms the most important era in American history. It has conclusively proved the capacity of the people for self-government—it has shown that a republic is not all ungrateful, it has crystalized noble sentiments and great deeds into form and action; it has given, what the Declaration of Independence only promised, freedom and equal rights for all; it has advanced the honor and fame of our country till its flag, with every star restored, is respected all over the world.

In march and battle-field, in camp and prison pen, there was bravery and worth. By hospital and refreshment saloon, and by every hearthstone there was gratitude. All gave their treasure. With some it was wealth; with more their life's best blood. If the representatives have been worthy of such a people they need ask no higher meed of praise.

The record will show that a Republican administration in all their trying time, keep pace with the patriotism of the masses, aided them by vote, strengthened them by law, rewarded them by every designation of a nation's justice and honor.

It is five years since the Rebellion was crushed. Five years since the national life was saved.

In the peace which followed the war, it remained to be seen whether we were worthy of what had been won.

The assassination of a beloved ruler, which in other lands would have overturned the Government, fell on us like a pall. The indignation was intense, the grief terrible, but republican institutions never wavered. Great armies, flushed with victory, were to be disbanded. Europe predicted it could not be done with safety, yet they vanished like the mists of the morning; and though the land is full of warriors, the citizen soldier is the best safeguard of the republic.

A heavy debt called for continued taxation—the people bore it without a murmur in order to maintain the faith and credit of the nation. Let us see if the Representatives continued to do their duty. No Government before ever gave such bounties to its defenders after the day of their service was over. No Government before took such care of the widows and fatherless. Repudiation was predicted, even threatened. We answered by paying one-fifth of the national debt in five years. General Grant's administration has so maintained our credit that greenbacks are almost on a par with gold. The necessaries of life are cheapened; and now, responding to the popular wish, and declaring it is not incumbent on this generation to cancel the remainder of the debt, we have passed a bill, soon to become a law, taking off sixty millions of taxes, which will give relief and new inspiration to the masses.

We have adhered to the doctrine that protection to American labor is necessary for American prosperity. We have for the first time wrung from unwilling England, and from other lands, a renunciation of their doctrine of "allegiance," and, since the recent treaties, American citizenship is protected as it never was before. Nor is this all—no Government was ever so generous to a conquered rebellion—here kindness has been tempered with justice. Against every opposition we have reconstructed the Union on the basis of loyalty, until every State that attempted secession has had its Representatives once more on the floors of Congress. With railroads spanning the Continent, with the commerce of the East ready to seek our shores, with arts high advanced and compensated labor, the future is brilliant with hope.

To have been by your continued preference a participant in the legislation which has aided to produce such results is the highest privilege of my life.

I accept the honor of being again your standard-bearer, and through you tender my thanks to the people.

The remarks of the nominee were received with frequent marks of approbation, and the convention adjourned with cheers for the workingman's candidate.

The Fourth Congressional District—Renomination of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley.

The candidates for Congressional honors in this district were three in number—Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Hiram Miller, and J. Alexander Simpson.

The convention assembled at 10 o'clock A. M., and a temporary organization was effected by the selection of Wm. H Kern, Esq., as Chairman.

The Chair appointed the following committee on credentials:—William Williams, Jesse N. Rowe, and William Dixey.

Objection was taken to the action of the Chairman in appointing this committee, on the ground that that officer was usurping the rights of the regular Chairman.

Several of the delegates contended that the appointment of a Committee on Organization was the first business in order.

The Chairman claimed that he was in the right, but in order to promote harmony in the convention, he gave way, and each ward appointed one of their delegates to act as a Committee on Contested Seats.

William B. Webb and George W. Hancock were appointed temporary Secretaries.

The Committee on Contested Seats, through their chairman, submitted their report, which was adopted, and the committee were discharged.

The roll of delegates was then called.

On motion, the temporary officers of the convention were declared to be the choice of that body for regular officers. The following additional officers were elected:—

Vice-Presidents—A. M. Eastwick, William Sellers, and W. J. P. White.

Secretary—Samuel B. Yerkes.

Tellers—Nathan L. Jones, J. N. Rupp, and William H. Axe.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination:—

Hon. William D. Kelley, J. Alexander Simpson, Hiram Miller, and John Q. Ginnodo.

The nominations here closed, and a ballot was taken with the following result:—

William D. Kelley	64
Hiram Miller	20
J. Alexander Simpson	7

The announcement of the vote was received with cheers, and, on motion, the vote was made unanimous.

The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen as a

Committee on Resolutions:—James Neall, S. Rains, J. R. Scott, N. L. Jones, E. C. Warren, Samuel Hutchinson, and H. R. Harnish.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Persistent efforts are now being made by the advocates of free trade, backed by both foreign and domestic capital, to paralyze the manufacturing interests of our State and of the country at large; and

Whereas, It is of the first importance that we be represented by a gentleman of intelligence, long experience in legislation, and thorough acquaintance with the various questions involved in the contest in which we are now engaged; therefore

Resolved, That we have proved Hon. William D. Kelley during three successive terms in which he has been our representative, fully equal to every emergency that has arisen, ever exhibiting the highest order of statesmanship, the purest patriotism, and the most untiring zeal for the welfare of his constituents, and for the general prosperity of his country.

Resolved, That in his renomination as the Representative of the Fourth Congressional district, he has the best assurance we can give that his labors have been fully appreciated, as well as of our unlimited confidence in his future course.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the positions taken by him in his letter of March 8, 1870, addressed to a large number of his constituents, allowing his name to be submitted for renomination, and until the passage of a civil service bill by Congress, we recommend him to observe the provisions of the one submitted during this session.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to wait upon Judge Kelley, and to acquaint him with the fact of his renomination:—James Neall, William Matthews, A. M. Eastwick, James Dobson, A. Bachnie, and R. T. Roberts, after which the convention adjourned.

The Fifth District.

From sources of information in the Fifth Congressional district, we learn that Mr. Alfred C. Harmer has carried a majority of the delegates in the Twenty second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards. These wards, in conjunction with Bucks county, compose the Fifth district, and as it is understood that the city end of the district is entitled to the nomination, it is presumed that Mr. Harmer will be the choice of the conferees, although they do not meet for some weeks yet. This is a very close district, Mr. Taylor, the present Representative, having only carried it by 48 majority, after a contest in the House with Dr. Reading, who received the certificate of election from the Return Judges.

THE SHERIFFALTY.

Assembling of the Convention at National Hall.

The chief political centre of the day was at National Hall. Here it was that the convention to nominate a candidate for Sheriff was held. The fierce fight for this high office produced at this assemblage scenes of confusion and excitement. It was known that the Walton delegates were inimical to the Bingham party, and the latter just as determinedly opposed the former. In the event of their being no show of success to either of these prominent candidates, it was confidently asserted that the forces would join hands and voices in favor of General Bingham or Alderman Massey. At 10 o'clock the great crowd of delegates, with a slight mixture of the colored element, entered.

Three Temporary Chairmen at Once.

In a twinkling, David Lane, the Walton representative, jumped upon the stage, and was directly nominated for temporary chairman. The nomination was ratified by a portion of the delegates. Mr. Lane had not tapped the table more than twice with a gavel which he drew from his pocket, when William Elliott, a representative of the Bingham party, was declared temporary chairman, and he jumped upon the stage, followed by H. H. K. Elliott, who was pressed for the chairmanship by the Berry delegates.

A Struggle for the Gavel.

A scene of great excitement followed. The struggle for the gavel was hotly waged. It was snatched from Lane's hands by the Berryites, and in a moment it was forcibly transferred to Elliott, the Bingham party man. A hundred delegates crowded upon the stage, and a scene of the wildest confusion directly ensued. The desk was overturned, and the stage chandeliers were wrenched from their places.

No sooner had the desk been replaced, and William Elliott mounted it to declare the names of the secretaries, than Lane rushed upon him, snatching for the mallet. In the contention which followed, Elliott and Lane, and a dozen of delegates who were hotly pressing them on either side, were thrown from the stage upon the floor, a distance of six feet. Elliott, with remarkable alacrity, regained the stage, but to find the back of his coat ripped to the collar. Stripping himself of the garment, he again stepped upon the desk, and in a momentary calm announced Dr. Crowell and Isaac McBride as the temporary secretaries, and thus spoke:—

Speech of William Elliott.

"I desire to say that if it is the desire of the convention that I shall not preside as the temporary organizer, I will withdraw. I tell you that it is for the interest of the Republican party that these scenes of disorder should cease. Those who want me for temporary organizer say 'aye.'"

The Fight Resumed.

A roar in the affirmative was followed by an equally loud roar in the negative, and the fight on the stage was again resumed, during which the reporters' desks were overturned, and the knights of the quill themselves forced, for safety's sake, into the stage boxes. During this *melee* Lane's hat was smashed, and that gentleman was seized by the arms and legs and dragged to the edge of the stage, the intention, undoubtedly, being to force him off. Happily his progress off the platform was stopped by one of the chandeliers, which had been replaced. He struggled out of the hands of his captors, and jumping upon a bench, cried out:—

"As temporary chairman of this convention, I nominate John W. Sayres and John Thomson for Secretaries, and I want to say"—

Cries of "Put him out," "Throw him off the stage," etc., and an uproarious boo-hooing drowned to the reporters' ears whatever else he said.

The Bingham Party Triumphant.

The Bingham party men then cleared the stage, forcing off Lane and his adherents in a twinkling. Thus the former proved triumphant, and Chairman William Elliott waved the baton of power with an unchallenged though not undisputed right.

He then announced that he would call the precincts of the several wards in numerical order, in order that the delegates might regularly present their credentials.

In consequence of the great confusion in the hall, and the large number of persons in it not entitled to the privilege of the floor, it was found impracticable to proceed until the hall had been cleared. The only persons then admitted were persons with the requisite authority of a credential.

Examining Credentials.

Until half-past twelve the time was consumed in the presentation of credentials, among which were six colored delegates. The right of Jacob Purnell, colored, to a seat from the Eighth division of the famous Fourth ward, was denied. Nevertheless he presented his credentials.

The Ward Committee.

Chairman Elliott then announced that as each ward was called off, the delegates should name a gentleman to serve on the Committee on Permanent Organization. This was the committee selected:—

Ward.	Ward.
1. George Stinson.	15. William Cornell.
2. Jesse Tittermary.	16. Charles H. Kurtz.
3. Henry Wilhelm.	17. John Dunlap.
4. Henry Victor.	18. George Collar.
5. A. Tillery.	19. James D. Craig.
6. John G. Butler.	20. William R. Thomas.
7. James Ewing.	21. Andrew Markley.
8. John W. Baker.	22. M. C. Hong.
9. Samuel P. Jones.	23. Joseph L. Wilson.
10. Andrew Alexander.	24. George W. Trout.
11. Charles Albright.	25. Samuel H. Irvin.
12. John B. Green.	26. Frank Harrison.
13. James W. Sayres.	27. O. Craig.
14. William Lacey.	28. Samuel H. Pancoast.

Contested Seats Committee.

The Committee on Contested Seats was then appointed as follows:—

Ward.	Ward.
1. J. E. Salter.	15. Thomas Gilgin.
2. John C. Thompson.	16. Harry Van Campen.
3. George Ehrenberg.	17. John Shegog.
4. Henry Conner.	18. John McKee.
5. John Middleton.	19. Caleb G. Collins.
6. John Pigett.	20. John M. Riley.
7. Wm. Lynd.	21. Hugh McFadden.
8. H. J. McIntyre.	22. John C. Knox.
9. Alfred Stimmell.	23. Capt. Wm. Coomb.
10. A. W. Henszey.	24. R. B. Shoemaker.
11. Jesse F. Shellmeyer.	25. Albert Jacoby.
12. Wm. Andrews.	26. Robert P. Beers.
13. John Monsfield.	27. James M. Marks.
14. Wm. R. Johnson.	28. Frederick Piper.

The Contested Seats.

The Chairman then announced that the roll would be called, and as each delegate whose seat is not contested approaches the Secretary's desk he would receive tickets of admission to the hall. As to the contested delegates, he would not admit them after the recess soon to be had, until the Committee on Credentials had decided whether they had a right to the floor or not.

To this the defeated candidate for the chairmanship, in the interest of the Berry delegates, H. H. K. Elliott, interposed a strong objection. All the delegates, he said, were equal upon the floor of this hall until the Committee on Contested Seats had rendered its report, and the chairman had no right to discriminate against any delegate, whose seat was contested or not.

A number of delegates, whose seats were contested, made violent objections to the chairman's plan, declaring that he wanted to beat them out of the convention.

The chairman's plan was ratified by a majority of delegates, and the tickets were then distributed.

As James H. Williams, the first colored delegate to receive a ticket, stepped up, he was greeted with applause.

A Recess Taken.

After the tickets had all been given out, the Convention took a recess.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

Assembling of the Convention at Concert Hall.

The delegates to the convention to nominate a candidate for Receiver of Taxes met at 10 o'clock this morning, and was

Organized Temporarily

by the selection of James N. Kern as President, and Charles F. Thatcher and Edward Loag as Secretaries.

The several wards were then called over, and the delegates handed in their certificates. Among the delegates were several colored men. Quite a number of seats were contested. These were referred to a committee appointed for that purpose.

After the selection of a Committee on Permanent Organization, the convention took a recess.

Permanent Organization.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported these as the officers of the convention:—

President—James N. Kern, Twelfth ward.

Vice-Presidents—Joseph H. Paist, Thirteenth ward; G. W. Skerrett, Third Ward; and J. H. Duffe, Ninth ward.

Secretaries—Richard Peltz, Twenty-fourth ward; T. J. Walter, Fifteenth ward.

Tellers—Colonel Jacob Davis, Eighteenth ward; Jules Allen, Thirteenth ward.

Treasurer—W. Sykes, of the Fourth ward.

Doorkeepers—Adam Lloyd, Charles Myers, and James Campbell.

They were all chosen by acclamation.

The Contested Divisions.

The divisions in which there were contested seats were the 1st of the Seventh ward, 3d of the Fifth, 4th of the Seventeenth, 11th of the Twentieth, 6th of the Twenty-fourth, 2d of the Twenty-sixth, and 6th of the Twenty-eighth.

The committee decided in favor of the sitting delegates.

Nomination of Robert P. Beatty.

The convention then proceeded to make general nominations for Receiver of Taxes. These gentlemen were named—

Robert P. Beatty, First ward.

Richard Vansciver, Twenty-fourth ward.

Oliver P. Glesner, Second ward.

Wesley Stevenson, Seventeenth ward.

The Convention then proceeded to a ballot, with this result:—

Beatty	214
Vansciver	75
Glesner	4
Stevenson	4
Total	293

Two votes were cast for Joseph R. Lyndall; Robert P. Beatty having received a majority of the votes cast was declared the nominee for Receiver of Taxes.

The nomination was then made unanimous, and at 1:30 P. M. the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

REGISTER OF WILLS.

Assembling of the Convention at Washington Hall.

The delegates to the convention elected to nominate a candidate for Register of Wills assembled at Washington Hall, at the corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets, at 10 o'clock. Considerable confusion prevailed prior to the organization.

A Temporary Organization

was effected by calling Christian Kneass, Esq., to the chair as temporary Chairman. Considerable dispute prevailed in regard to this matter. S. W. Cattell, President of Select Council, also claimed that he was the temporary Chairman, but the matter was finally compromised by nominating James Neall as temporary Chairman.

General Wagner moved that two temporary Secretaries be appointed, which was agreed to, and General W. Baker and General Lewis Wagner were elected.

The room was then cleared, none being allowed inside except delegates and reporters.

After the confusion had subsided somewhat the Secretary called the different wards, and the credentials of each delegate were presented.

Committees Appointed.

A committee of one from each ward was appointed on credentials and organization.

A motion was made to take a recess for an hour, to give the above committees time to organize and report. Lost.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote, which was agreed to.

A recess was then taken for an hour at half-past eleven o'clock.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

Assembling of the Convention at the Musical Fund Hall.

The convention for the nomination of a candidate for City Commissioner assembled at Musical Fund Hall.

Temporary Organization.

The following were chosen temporary officers:—

Ezra Lukens, President.

D. S. Bunnell, Secretary.

Messrs. Peterson and Lyman were appointed doorkeepers, and the room was cleared of all those who were unable to show credentials.

On motion, it was ordered that each ward choose one delegate as a member of the Committee on Credentials.

A Sharp Electioneering Trick.

Each ward then presented the credentials of its delegates in regular order, upon which they were furnished with tickets of admission to the convention during its session. Upon one side of the tickets were the words:—

"City Commissioner
Convention.
Admit Bearer.'

Upon the other side was printed the following:—

"City Commissioner,
James Bain,
Late Private, 19th,
and
Captain, 73d Regiments."

It was alleged by several of the delegates that these tickets were distributed by hundreds to outsiders. Great indignation prevailed at this unusual procedure, and the most intense confusion existed upon its discovery.

Committees at Work.

The various wards were then called up in order, when they announced their choice of delegates—one each to serve on the Committee of Credentials and that of Organization. These committees thus formed then withdrew for the purpose of considering the business properly before them. They were out nearly two hours, during which time there was no business transacted in the convention and the hall was generally deserted.

THE JUDICIARY.

Assembling of the Convention at the New Court House.

The delegates to the Judicial Convention for the nomination of a Judge of the District Court and two Judges of the Court of Common Pleas assembled this morning in the New County Court House, on Sixth street, below Chesnut, and as the clock struck 10 contention and confusion commenced as to the selection of a chairman.

Trouble in Effecting a Temporary Organization.

Several members jumped to their feet at once and indiscriminate nominations for chairman were made at the same moment. These included Messrs. A. L. Hemmerschotz, Isaac Hazlehurst, and Horatio Gates Jones, each of whom was declared elected. Mr. Hemmerschotz took the chair and made an appeal for order, but he might as well have appealed to the rocks of Gibraltar, so great were the confusion and disorder at the moment. It was evident that the discontent was of no trifling kind, and John Davis Watson, Esq., perceiving this, mounted a chair and endeavored to harmonize the tumultuous gathering. He suggested that the friends of each candidate meet on different sides of the room, and that, after a fair count, the choice of the convention act as temporary chairman.

This met with applause, but was not acted on, and as it was impossible at this preliminary stage of the proceedings to tell who were delegates and who were not, it was finally agreed that all retire and hand in their credentials at the door, so that none but regularly-elected delegates have access to the room. This ceremony took some time, and the delegates being regularly assembled the convention proceeded to form a temporary organization.

Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst was selected as chairman, and on taking the chair returned his thanks in a short but appropriate speech, which was received with much applause.

Messrs. Mayer Sulzberger and Horatio Gates Jones were selected as temporary secretaries.

Committee on Credentials and Permanent Organization.

Mr. A. H. Franciscus then moved that a committee of two be appointed from each ward on credentials and permanent organization, which was unanimously agreed to, each ward delegation selecting its representatives, which process occupied the convention until 12 o'clock.

The following gentlemen were respectively chosen for the wards named on the following

Committees

ON CONTESTED SEATS AND CREDENTIALS.

1. L. A. Walker.	15. E. K. Nicholls.
2. William Wilkins.	16. A. W. Wright.
3. —— Scanlan.	17. Wesley Sulzberger.
4. J. W. Hicks.	18. Thomas M. Ferguson.
5. Hope Palmer.	19. James Ritchie.
6. R. C. Walker.	20. John Eckstein.
7. John Q. Adams.	21. Michael Blynn.
8. Simon Gratz.	22. H. W. Gray.
9. H. C. Alleman.	23. Joseph Ball.
10. W. B. Howard.	24. John Hubner.
11. John Shreeve.	25. George W. Baugh.
12. Thomas A. Green.	26. Samuel S. Cann.
13. Abraham Kline.	27. Harvey Wauner.
14. John Rankin.	28. William F. Small.

ON ORGANIZATION.

1. James Gorman.	15. J. B. Hovey.
2. Charles Massey.	17. William Cown.
3. L. T. Selley.	18. Daniel W. Stockham.
4. Joseph T. Ford.	19. James C. Ferguson.
5. J. Edward Carpenter.	20. Henry Bumm.
6. Marmaduke Watson.	21. James M. Preston.
7. James C. Hand.	22. J. D. Rodney.
8. Vengel Hartman.	23. William Green.
9. Benjamin P. Wilner.	24. M. H. Todd.
10. A. H. Franciscus.	25. Thomas C. Evans.
11. Jacob Alberger.	26. J. W. M. Neuber.
12. W. E. Gidleton.	27. H. C. Townsend.
13. John L. Shoemaker.	28. John W. White.
14. Fred. E. Uber.	

A Permanent Organization.

John L. Shoemaker, Esq., chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following for permanent officers:—

President—A. L. Shoemaker.

Vice-Presidents—Isaac Hazlehurst and A. H. Franciscus.

Secretaries—J. W. McNewlin and Mayer Sulzberger.

Tellers—M. Hall Stanton and Joseph C. Ferguson.

Doorkeepers—J. S. Cornell and William Wilkins.

These nominees were unanimously elected, and the gentlemen took their places, and the convention began to look like business.

Nothing could be done, however, in the way of nominations until the Committee on Credentials and Contested Seats made their report, and a motion was made to take a recess, but not agreed to.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the Committee on Credentials and Contested Seats appeared and reported through H. W. Gray, Esq., Chairman, that they presented for the use of the convention a list of both delegates and contestants, to whom they recommended that tickets be issued for temporary use, and that a recess be taken until the committee shall determine definitely as to the cases of contest.

In accordance with this the names of the delegates were called and each one receiving an admission card,

A Recess

was taken until 2 o'clock. [There are three colored delegates in this convention, as follows:—Louis C. Coleman, Seventh precinct Third ward; Amos R. Sagers, Ninth Precinct of the Fourth Ward, and Ira D. Cliff, Fifth precinct of the Eighth ward.]

Afternoon Session.

On reassembling at 2 o'clock H. W. Gray, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, submitted a report admitting certain gentlemen to seats from the precincts in dispute.

The report not being satisfactory to some of the delegates, Mr. Ford, of the Fourth ward, moved to lay the report on the table, which was not agreed to, and after debate, the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

The alphabetical list of delegates not being yet prepared, general nominations were made.

Nominations for Candidates.

The nominations made were as follows:—

For Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Ed. M. Paxson, T. K. Finletter, William H. Ruddiman, Samuel C. Perkins, George G. Bispham, and Edgar E. Pettit.

For Judge of the District Court—William L. Dennis, Charles E. Lex, Henry T. King, Amos Briggs, James T. Mitchell, James Lynd, General Horatio Hubbell, Henry E. Wallace, and John Dolman.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Assembling of the Convention at Broadway Hall.

The nominating convention for Clerk of the Orphans' Court assembled at 10 o'clock this morning in Broadway Hall, at Broad and Spring Garden streets.

A Temporary Organization

was effected by the selection of the following officers:—

President—Jonathan H. Pugh.

Vice-Presidents—Erastus Poulson and John J. Kelsey.

Secretaries—Thomas Simpson and George W. Eckert.

Doorkeepers—Thomas Simmers and George Shoemaker.

On motion of Mr. Poulson a committee consisting of one from each ward was created to act upon credentials and decide cases of contested seats. The different ward delegations appointed their representatives on this committee.

Mr. Selby moved that a similar committee be appointed to select permanent officers.

The chairman ruled it out of order, reading the rules to sustain his decision, but withdrew his decision, and a vote was taken on a motion that the present officers be selected to act as the permanent officers, which was lost. The motion for the appointment of a committee to select permanent officers was agreed to. The convention then adjourned for an hour.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Third Senatorial District Convention.

The Convention met at Ton Halle, on Third street, above Willow, at 10 o'clock.

Colonel Peter Sides was elected President. Nathaniel Aarons was chosen Secretary.

Three ballots for a candidate were taken, with the following result:—

	First.	Second.	Third.
Richard Wildey	16	17	18
Benjamin W. Thomas	14	16	24
Thomas C. Parker	12	9	...

B. W. Thomas was then declared unanimously nominated.

The House of Representatives.

The conversions for placing candidates in nomination for the lower house of the State Legislature assembled at 10 o'clock, at the following places:—

First district, at the southwest corner of Sixth and Dickerson streets.

Second district, at the southeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Prime street.

Third district, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Tenth and South streets.

Fourth district, at O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard streets.

Fifth district, at No. 603 Sansom street.

Sixth district, at the northwest corner of Merrick and Market streets.

Seventh district, at the northwest corner of Franklin and Buttonwood streets.

Eighth district, at the northeast corner of Broad and Race streets.

Ninth district, at the northwest corner of St. John and Buttonwood streets.

Tenth district, at the northeast corner West and Coates streets.

Eleventh district, at Rose's hotel, Second street, above Beaver.

Twelfth district, at the southeast corner Frankford road and Belgrade street.

Thirteenth district, at the southeast corner of Fifth and Thompson streets.

Fourteenth district, at the southeast corner of Eleventh and Girard avenue.

Fifteenth district, at the corner of Amber and Ella streets.

Sixteenth district, at the Town Hall, Germantown.

Seventeenth district, at the southwest corner of Frankford and Unity streets.

Eighteenth district, at the southeast corner Lancaster and Haverford avenues.

The candidates placed in nomination by these conventions, as far as we have been able to ascertain up to the time of going to press, together with the names and politics of the old members, are as follows:—

Dist.	Candidate.	Old Member.
1.	Jos. R. Edmondson	Lewis B. Thomas, Rep.
2.	William Stevenson.	Geo. E. Maxwell, Rep.
3.	.....	*Samuel Josephs, Dem.*
4.	William Elliott.	William Elliott, Rep.
5.	William Duffy.	*Ed. G. Carlin, Dem.*
6.	.....	*John F. Mooney, Dem.*
7.	Robert Johnston.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE COLORED RACE IN POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The affair of the young colored cadets at West Point is important, because it shows a want of judgment in the leaders of the colored race. There is, as we all know, existing through great numbers of persons in this country a profound prejudice against the negroes, and a belief that they have neither character nor talent sufficient for the new political position conferred on them through the agency of the Republican party. It need not be said that the *Times* has always maintained that the blacks in this country have abilities enough to perform their political duties quite as intelligently as great masses of our white voters, and that education and a free field will in time call out men from among them of very considerable powers. Furthermore, we, in common with thousands at the North, have admired the self-control and obedience to law, and the absence of revengeful feelings among this race, when attaining to a political equality with their former masters.

So far as we have been able to judge, the colored men who have generally been put forward in political life were men of good sense and character, and in the national offices men of decided talent. The only exception which has been marked was in regard to some of the colored delegates in the South Carolina Assembly. But even the ignorance of these latter may have been exaggerated, and in a State where so few whites are in amicable relations with the blacks, and they themselves have been so depressed, it was not natural to expect either many white representatives, or many highly intelligent black representatives, of the colored population. Still, though thus far the course of the leaders of the emancipated race has been judicious, they must remember that they are yet, as a people, on trial before public opinion. They must put their best men to the front. All their leaders and representatives should be carefully chosen. They had better take good and trustworthy white delegates than poor black ones. They should rather send no scholars to a national school, than indifferent ones.

In the case of the two colored cadets, it would appear that no unfairness or prejudice was shown toward them. On the contrary, they were better treated by the other cadets as new comers than white boys are. No hostility of race was manifested, as indeed it would be a lasting disgrace to a national military school, if any were; but, unfortunately, one of the lads was badly qualified (as happens to many white youths), and the other, though sufficiently prepared intellectually, was unsuited physically to the severe training of the school, and both were very properly rejected. No blame for this, of course, rests on the authorities of the Academy; and none should rest on the colored race. Still it would have been wiser in Messrs. Perce and Hoge, of Mississippi and South Carolina, in the first prominent test of the physical and mental abilities of negro youths, to have presented the very best whom the race could offer. We trust that others, thoroughly well trained in mind and with healthy physique, will be presented and passed, so that the race which did such good service for the Union in the war may be represented in its highest military school. It is just, too, that our corps of national officers should include some from a population of four millions, now first made freemen.

We need not say that to the Republican party it will be the logical sequence of their position, as it will be their good fortune, to support all just claims of the colored race. Their efforts have primarily been the means of breaking their chains; through them they have received the inestimable privilege of suffrage, and now their votes will naturally fall on the Republican side. Without any demagogue influence, the party now in power, if they conduct themselves wisely, will receive, as a natural thing, the important colored vote of the country. We have never been of those who believed that the Democrats, whether at the South or North, whatever repentance or new emotions of philanthropy they might exhibit, could by any possibility win any large portion of the votes of the blacks.

With a lower population, whether white or black, tradition in politics and history has an overwhelming force. No black man could possibly vote long with the party whose members had mobbed him in the North, and enslaved him or defended his enslavement in the South. Whatever the new Democratic "friends of the negro" might promise, he could not but always remember that the party which had tried to mitigate his wrongs in slavery, which had struggled to prevent that curse being carried to new Territories, which had finally, at fearful cost, broken his fetters, and at length made him an American citizen, was the Republican party. Inevitably, he and his children would fall in with that political division. The colored vote must for many years to come be Republican. And a very important vote it has become. It will control, probably, six States of the South; it will, without doubt, determine the next Presidential election. It can now decide the State elections in New Jersey and Connecticut; it may be the last strand of the cable which will hold our Republican ship in New York State to its moorings. It is of consequence in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware. In the future close balancings of parties in the Northern States, the votes of the blacks will become a power which either party will be glad to win. We expect to see plenty of Democratic tricks to gain it over. It is ours, however, now; and ours it will continue to be if the party conduct itself with fairness and good sense toward the colored race. But their own leaders must also show "the wisdom of the serpent," and remember that it will not do to present as their representatives, whether in politics or academies, any but their best men. Time will mature talent and the highest character among them, and they should be in no haste to offer to the public unripe fruits.

THE NATURALIZATION BILL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The fear which we expressed for the fate of the Naturalization bill has been very nearly realized. It has been rescued from utter failure, but only the form with little force remains to it. The diverse and sectional interests which opposed the original bill and would have smothered it in the House had it been put on its passage have consented to a substitute which will have little strength in practice, though it may be well enough in purpose.

"The first section," as the Congressional synopsis of the bill reported, "makes false swearing punishable as forgery." Unfortunately, that is about all it does do, none of the much-needed legislation to enforce the law being provided. The punishment, it is true, is fixed at a fine of such dimensions and imprisonment of such severity that it ought to deter reasonable rascals, but New York "repeaters" and New York judges would laugh at the provisions as at idle threats which they regard not. The second and third sections pronounce equally severe penalties for the false personation of persons by applicants for naturalization papers or by those who vouch for them, and for the forgery or fraudulent use of certificates of naturalization; but they are merely definitions of crime, and will have no binding force on the professional politicians of this and other cities where naturalization frauds are frequent.

The last clause, however, is the most disappointing of all. Instead of reserving the sole right to issue certificates of national citizenship to the United States courts, as we believe could have been done without endangering the bill, every petty State and municipal court in the country remains authorized, as formerly, to constitute itself a machine for any villainous party, and manufacture citizens at a moment's notice. There is not even a restriction on the time at which a naturalized citizen may vote after receiving his certificate, a clause of the original bill which we are confident might have been retained, notwithstanding the timidity of members who feared to offend the more ignorant out of a few hundred or a few thousand foreign born citizens in their districts. To doubt that the vast majority of our naturalized citizens would have recognized the justice of such a restriction is a greater insult than to have enforced a restriction which the wisest of them recognize as necessary, and few, except the rascals, grumble at.

We hope the Senate, to whom the bill now goes, will remedy these two grave defects. The United States Courts should have the sole right to decide upon the claims to United States citizenship, as well as the punishment of all violations of its established laws for creating citizens. The right to vote immediately on being declared a citizen ought to be annulled, and a reasonable restriction of time substituted. To be sure, such amendments may kill the bill. Let them. It is of trifling value in its present form, and if it cannot bear to be made of some force, it may as well be dropped.

A MESSAGE ON CUBA.

From the N. Y. World.

President Grant is as uncomfortable as a fish out of water. Monday afternoon, soon after his return from his trout excursion in Pennsylvania with Simon Cameron, he sent to Congress an ill-written message on Cuba, in which he disclosed his unhappy dread of the forthcoming report of General Banks on our relations to the civil war in that island. The main positions of the report have leaked out within the last day or two, and General Grant justly regards it as a censure of his policy. The report is understood to recommend a recognition of belligerency between the Cubans and Spain, and the President dares not to let it go before the country without an antidote to save the little remnant of his lost popularity. He is very emphatic against recognition, and in defense of his own position which the report of the committee is expected to assail. His attempt to ward off the coming blow shows how damaging he fears it will be.

When the message had been read in the House, General Banks, against whom it was directed, rose in his place and moved that it be laid on the table and printed. But Mr. Judd, a friend of the President, who did not wish the message stifled in that manner, moved that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. General Banks opposed this motion, saying that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had fully considered the subject, and that their report would be presented for the consideration of the House. This was saying, in effect, that the message would have no weight with the committee, and that they would not reconsider or revise their conclusions in consequence of anything the President had said. This was contemptuous enough, and implied a rebuke of General Grant for his impertinence. But it was veiled in guarded language calculated to conceal from the country the contempt of the message which was implied and intended by the speaker. At this point, Mr. Cox, whose quick perceptions of General Banks' drift, and desire to clear it of parliamentary ambiguity, served a useful purpose, expressed in plain language what Banks had only ventured to insinuate. Mr. Cox thus precipitated a dramatic situation more amusing to the Democratic members of the House than delightful to any section of the Republicans. Mr. Cox made it apparent that the President's message was an attack on the committee and an indecorous interference with its functions, and by placing the antagonism in a strong light, he compelled General Banks to retreat from his first motion and accept a reference of the message to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

But this was a hollow and extorted courtesy. General Banks had already said, in substance, that the message would have no influence with the committee; that it would neither delay their report nor modify their conclusions. If he stands firm in this resolution, the reference is a mere idle civility yielded to avoid the appearance of treating the President with disrespect. The conjuncture which thus brings the President at loggerheads with the House Committee on Foreign Relations, is one of awkward embarrassment to the Republican party. The sensitiveness of General Grant shows how mortifying it will be to him to have his Cuban policy arraigned and censured before the country in the forthcoming report. If the committee should quail and retreat, or modify their report and speak with bated breath, the Republican party will be committed to the views of General Grant, and the strong popular sympathy with the Cubans will be turned against the administration in the elections of this summer and autumn. If both sides stand their ground, there will be an unseemly wrangle in the House over the report, resulting in a schism even more damaging to the Republicans than a united support of the policy of the President. If the Cubans should gain any advantages during the summer, the strengthening enthusiasm for their cause will react against the administration. If, on the other hand, they should be subdued and crushed, the administration will be arraigned before the people and held responsible for their defeat. In either case, the Republican party will suffer.

Whatever may be the real merits of the question, it cannot be doubted that General Grant has been hurried into an indecorum by his weak and feverish dread of Banks' report. His own dignity and a decent respect for Congress should have withheld him from sending a message which is so obviously aimed against a document which he has no right to criticize, and least of all in advance of its submission to the body whose province it is to debate and act upon it. If Congress passes a bill or a resolution prescribing a different policy from that which he has pursued, it will have to be submitted to him for his approval, and his defense of his policy would be placed before the country with greater dignity and effect in a veto message. If no such bill or resolution should be passed, he will remain as free as he is now to act on his own judgment. Nothing but a consciousness that he is weak with the people could have hurried him into the indiscretion of attempting to refute the report of a Congressional committee whose substance he knows only by hearsay. It is not for him, but for the House, to supervise the action of its committees; and even the House does not go behind a committee and criticize a report before it is presented.

THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS ABROAD.

From the N. Y. Sun.

On the 13th of April last, a treaty was negotiated at London between Mr. Motley, the Ambassador of the United States, and Earl Clarendon, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by which Great Britain relinquishes forever the old British doctrine of citizenship, and recognizes fully the right of any British subject to abandon allegiance to the British crown, and become a full citizen of this republic.

This treaty is now before the Senate for consideration; and as it only declares a principle for which the United States have always contended, and takes away all occasion for future controversy, it will undoubtedly be ratified. We trust, however, that its ratification will not be made a pretext for the abandonment by our Government of the claims of naturalized citizens, based upon violations of their rights which have already been committed.

Take, for instance, the very case to which the negotiation of the proposed treaty is owing. On the first day of June, 1867, John Warren, an Irishman and a British subject by birth, who in 1856 was naturalized as a citizen of the United States, landed in Ireland, and immediately after landing was arrested and thrown into prison by the British Government. After a lapse of ten days he was indicted and committed for trial for constructive treason as a conspirator, for words spoken in New York, and for an overt act committed in Ireland by other parties, three months before his arrival. He demanded, as an alien, to be tried by a jury half of American citizens and half of British subjects; but this demand was denied by the court, on the express ground that he was not an alien, but a British subject, on the old principle that he who is once under the allegiance of English sovereigns remains so forever. By the application of the same principle he was convicted of the offense for which he was indicted, although it was admitted that he had personally committed no overt act on British soil; and he was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. A portion of this sentence, with all its degradation and hardships, he actually suffered. But finally, on the 4th of March, 1869, he was, with fifty other convicts, pardoned, still as a British subject, and permitted to return to this country. He has laid his claim for damages before Congress, and his memorial is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Meanwhile, from the agitation of the question which his case has occasioned, has sprung the treaty now before the Senate; so that he has, at all events, the satisfaction of knowing that by his agency Great Britain has been brought to a formal admission of the rights of naturalized American citizens, which was not extorted by the war of 1812, although that war was fought respecting that very question.

The remarkable fact, however, is that Mr. Warren should have been compelled to petition Congress at all for redress. One would have thought that as soon as the news arrived of his arrest and imprisonment, his liberation would have been demanded by the President, and the demand enforced by all the power of the nation. Mr. Johnson, however, always had a morbid hatred of Fenianism, and that a man was even accused of it was enough to condemn him in his eyes. But now that we live under a different administration, which has made some promises, we are still waiting to see whether there is to be any change of policy in this respect. But at any rate, if the Senate does not insist upon compensation being made to Mr. Warren before it ratifies the Motley-Clarendon treaty, it will show less regard for the honor of the nation than we have a right to expect from it.

SPAIN—PRIM ON THE SITUATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Since Monday of last week the Spanish Cortes have been formally occupied in discussion relative to the future occupancy of the throne. It does not appear that the discussions have resulted in any satisfactory settlement. The statement of Prim, made in the Cortes on Saturday, that the Government had sought a candidate for the throne, but thus far in vain, clearly shows that the throne question is as much a perplexity today as it has been any time these last nineteen months. It is poor consolation to Spain, afflicted and exhausted as she is, to be told after all this weary waiting that there was reason to feel confident that a candidate would be found within the next three months. Prim assured them that he did not mean Alphonso, Prince of Asturias, son and heir of Isabella; nor did he expect that the anxiety which notoriously existed throughout the country would ripen into disorder.

Than the condition in which Spain now finds herself we can conceive of nothing more humiliating. In September of 1868 Spain, so long so backward, so long dying by inches, startled the world by the suddenness and vigor of her action, and seemed by one bold effort, by one daring leap, to recover her place among the nations. Men remembered the times of Ferdinand and Isabella, when Spanish arms were invincible wherever they were put to the test; the times of Charles V. and of Phillip II., when the Spanish flag swept the seas and when the Spanish dominion encircled the globe; and they naturally enough leaped to the conclusion that the pride of Old Castile and the chivalry of Aragon, though long dormant, were not yet dead. The dethronement of Isabella was a new triumph of the popular cause, a fresh hope, a resurrection; and on this Continent, as in Europe, the people and the friends of progress rejoiced. In the course of time the Cortes met, and the new constitution which they framed, although in some respects disappointing, was an advance in the right direction. The throne was not demolished, as, perhaps, it should have been, but good hope was given that the successor of Isabella would be a man of the people's choice, and that it would be difficult for him to govern contrary to their wishes. There was to be no delay in filling the throne. Yet here we are to-day, some twenty months since the revolution, and the Spanish throne is still begging an occupant. Europe is crowded with princes, with idle scions of royalty in eager quest of such toys as crowns and thrones: Spain has gone upon her knees to many of them; yet no prince but one, so far as we know, has been found willing to be a royal figurehead, and that one is obnoxious to the Spanish nation. This, however, is not all. The Spanish people are worn out with uncertainty and baffled hopes. The Spanish treasury is empty. Spanish bills will nowhere be discounted. Spanish trade is all but dead. Spanish colonies are sick of their connection with the mother country. Spanish nobles who have been filling the posts of duty seek to be relieved, and the only Spaniard who has been deemed worthy of royal honors politely but firmly declines them. In these circumstances it is that Prim tells the Spanish people that a king may be found in three months. Buckle did say hard things of Spain, but the worst things that Buckle ever said have been established by facts since Buckle's death. Was ever nation in such wretched plight? Was ever revolution so fruitless? Was ever a people so disappointed and disappointing? Twenty months of killing uncertainty, and no hope of deliverance! Search the whole field of history and find such an example. We seek in vain.

What is the cause of this failure? We have answered the question often before. We answer it again. We might put our answer in two words, and say—"Spanish impotence." This is the true answer. It is necessary, however, to be more particular. The resurrection of Spain has been found impossible because the people are held down by the Church and by the army, and because men are wanting to head the people in attempting to break those bands asunder and to cast away those cords. The Church will not accept the new constitution, and three-fourths of Spain at least swear by the Church. The army of Spain is a blind machine, but it is strong enough to make peasants and unarmed citizens tremble. And during all those months no man has come to the surface prominently but one, and Prim seems to be without that force of character, wanting in that kind of nerve, which makes revolutions lastingly triumphant. A Cæsar, a Cromwell, a Napoleon would lead Spain into new paths, would arouse her ancient spirit and give her a new lease of life. But no Cæsar, no Cromwell, no Napoleon comes to the rescue. Prim is the only man who has had the opportunity, but his courage has not mounted with the occasion. Until the Spanish Church is broken down and the people enjoy intellectual and spiritual liberty, and until the Spanish army changes its character and ceases to be a blind, unreasoning machine, we have little hope of Spanish resurrection. If there is any hope at all it lies in the possibility of the appearance of some patriot and hero who shall have the pluck to dare and the genius to lead. If some such man does not now appear it will not surprise us to learn that he who now commands the army and who has failed to be the Cromwell has actually become the Monk of the Spanish revolution. This will be lamentable, but anything is preferable to the present state of things. Unless you give him the power you cannot blame the bedridden man who will not rise and walk. Such is poor Spain.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF the charitable public is called to the Ladies' Strawberry Festival and Instrumental Music, to be held at CONCERT HALL, on the Evening of June 14, for the benefit of the Bedford Street Mission. Through the press the people have been acquainted with the desperate misery, squalor, and sickness that reign in these dark abodes of evil. A band of noble men and women have been noiselessly at work for some time among them, giving of their time, means, and strength to reduce these elements of wretchedness into order and decency. In consequence of the prevailing fever and other causes the funds of the Mission are at present inadequate to meet its wants, and the ladies appeal to the friends of the suffering, in all denominations, to aid them by the purchase of tickets, or donations of sugar, flowers, cake, or money to be used at the Festival. Tickets $1, to be had of GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 1128 CHESNUT Street; at the Book Rooms, No. 1018 ARCH Street; or of any of the Managers, or at the Hall on the evening of the Festival, where any donations will also be thankfully received. 6 6 8t

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

By order of the Managers.
5 26 thstu td F. FRALEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1870.

Coupons due the 15th instant on the Gold Loan of this Company will be paid at their office, in gold, on and after that date.

Holders of ten or more coupons can obtain receipts therefor prior to that date.

S. SHEPHERD,
6 9 6t Treasurer.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 1om Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any other poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27 mwf

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 15

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 308 BROADWAY, New York.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON' No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4 16 wsf

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S GIFTS,
SCIENTIFICALLY DEVELOPED.

As mankind, from indiscretion or other causes, has been doomed to suffer from disease, so also has remedy[ ] case been provided. Our hills and valleys abound [ ]th roots and herbs, which if scientifically prepared and compounded, will restore health and vigor to the invalid. To find such a remedy we should seek one that has stood the test of

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
A
Sure Cure for Liver Complaint
Sure Cure for Dyspepsia,
Sure Cure for Debility,
Sure Cure for Jaundice,
Sure Cure for Marasmus,

And all affections arising from weakness or want of action in the Liver or Digestive Organs. The great remedy for

IMPURE BLOOD,

And all diseases arising from it. The great preventive of

FEVER AND AGUE.

It is an impossibility for any one to have Fever and Ague if they will use a few bottles of this remedy each spring and fall.

$100 $100 $100

Will be given for any case of this disease that occurs to any one that uses the Bitters or Tonic as a preventive.

Those who have the Fever and Ague will find, after the chills have stopped, that by using a few bottles of the Bitters or Tonic, that the disease will not return.

These remedies will rebuild their Constitution faster than any other known remedy.

The remedies were placed before the public thirty years ago, with all the prejudices of so-called "patent medicine" operating against them, but gradually their virtues became known, and now, to-day, they stand at the head of all preparations of their class, with the indorsement of eminent judges, lawyers, clergymen, and physicians.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

H
Constipation,
Flatulence,
Inward Piles,
Fulness of Blood to the Head,
Acidity of the Stomach,
Nausea,
Heartburn,
Disgust for Food,
Fulness or Weight in the Stomach,
Sour Eructations,
Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach,
Swimming of the Head,
Hurried or Difficult Breathing,
Fluttering at the Heart,
Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture,
Dimness of Vision,
Dots or Webs before the Sight,
Dull Pain in the Head,
Deficiency of Perspiration,
Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes,
Pain in the Side,
Back,
Chest,
Limbs, etc.
Sudden flushes of Heat,
Burning in the Flesh.
Constant imagining of Evil, and
Great Depression of Spirits.

All indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

O
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS

Is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany; all the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of this Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters; hence it is free from all the objections incident to the use of a liquor preparation.

O
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Oranges, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required.

TESTIMONY

Like the following was never before offered in behalf of any medicinal preparation:—

HON. G. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases

F

of debility and want of nervous actio in the system.

Yours, truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1868.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German

L

Bitters is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost immediately. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS,

Mayor of the city of Buffalo, N. Y.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in

A

my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD,

Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland' German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with dys

N

pepsia. I had the dyspepsia so badly that it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAS. M. WOOD.

JOHN EUTERMARKS, ESQ.,

Law Partner of Judge Maynard, Williamsport, Pa.

This is to certify that I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters" for dyspepsia, and found it an invaluable remedy.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrap-

D

per of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store,

NO. 631 ARCH STRRET,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,

FORMERLY C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle.....$1 00
Hoofland's German Bitters, half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles 1 50
or bottle, or half a dozen for..... 7 50

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy order to get the genuine.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST and Dealers in Medicines everywhere. 16 swsptf

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphi

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St and 22 N. DELAWAR Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
1 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June 16, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——— June
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavaccs, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.
WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 18
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 18.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, June 18th. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 1 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 682 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.
JUNE, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$38
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$36
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
3 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 1 1y

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN.
No. 10 CHURCH Street (Old Stores.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—John McCarty, six years old, who was run over by an ice wagon on Saturday last, has since died of his injuries at No. 1214 Palethorp street.

—William Barnes, residing in Penn street, near Lombard, while at work, yesterday, on the Boston steamer Aries, had one of his feet crushed by a bar of iron falling on it.

—John Fourey, twelve years old, was run over by a truck, last evening, at Seventh and Carpenter streets, and had one of his legs severely injured. He was taken to his home on Queen street, below Fourth.

—The Montgomery Light Guards of Boston, otherwise Company I, 9th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, having been challenged to a competition drill for the championship by Company A, 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. In the evening they attended the Arch Street Theatre by invitation of the 4th Regiment. This evening an exhibition drill will be given at the Academy of Music, by Company A, 4th Regiment, Captain John W. Ryan, and the Guards; and on Thursday afternoon a tactics drill will be held on the grounds of the Athletic Base Ball Club, Seventeenth and Columbia avenue, by the competing companies.

—The special committee of Councils and a committee of the Park Commissioners, having in charge the arrangements for the International Exhibition, have held several meetings for the purpose of adopting a programme for the entertainment of the committees of Congress on their arrival and during their stay in Philadelphia. The Committee on Manufactures and on Foreign Relations of Congress, the Senators from Pennsylvania, and the members of Congress from this city, will arrive in Philadelphia by special train to-morrow night, and stop at the Continental Hotel. On Friday morning, in company with the Council Committee, the distinguished visitors will visit Independence Hall, where they will be formally welcomed by the Mayor of the city.

On leaving the hall, they will be conveyed to Baldwin's locomotive works, on Broad street, and from there to the Girard College. From this point the party will be conducted to Fairmount Park by a committee of the Commissioners, for the purpose of examining the ground selected for the proposed international exhibition.

On Saturday morning the visitors will take the steamboat Twilight for a trip along the Delaware front, stopping to examine the mills at Gloucester, and the manufacturing establishments at Bridesburg. A salute will be fired at the Navy Yard as the boat passes at that point. In the evening the Union League will be visited. It has been suggested that the committees visit the coal regions on Sunday, starting from this city early in the morning and returning the same day in time to enable the members of Congress to start for Washington Sunday night, if they so desire.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112⅞.

—A terrible tornado devastated a large portion of Arkansas and Mississippi on Friday last.

—A delegation of Congressmen will witness the commencement exercises at the Lincoln University, Oxford, to-day.

—General Babcock continued his explanation of the causes that led to the arrest of Hatch at San Domingo, before the proper committee, yesterday.

—Secretary Boutwell estimates that the bill recently passed by the House will decrease the receipts from import duties by upwards of twenty-five millions, while the tax bill will lessen the Treasury receipts by nearly fifty-two millions.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Consular and Diplomatic bill was passed, with an amendment providing for a Consul at Port Said, Egypt. The Post-office Appropriation bill was reported.

In the House, the joint resolutions reported from the Foreign Committee, declaring the neutrality of the United States in the struggle between Spain and Cuba, and requesting the President to protest against the barbarous manner in which the war has been conducted, were discussed. The debate was continued in evening session.

Foreign Affairs.

—Montpensier will not leave Spain.

—General Schenck's Funding bill meets with favor in London.

—The remains of Charles Dickens were yesterday buried in Westminster Abbey in the most private manner.

—Isabella's abdication is said to have been received in Madrid. Those jewels bought by her with her private funds are to be returned.

Board of School Controllers.

This body held its monthly meeting at the rooms, Athenæum Building, yesterday afternoon, President M. Hall Stanton in the chair.

A communication was received from the Fourteenth section, asking for a school on Wood street lot. Referred.

Also, one from the Third section, asking for the purchase of a lot at Fourth and German streets, for school purposes Referred.

One from the Twelfth section, for an appropriation of $20,000 for school No. 6. Referred.

One asking for the purchase of Wright's primary school. Referred.

Mr. Hoffman, from the Committee on Supplies, reported that proposals for fuel were received and accepted as follows:—

District.	Coal, per ton.	Kindling Wood, per box.
First	$7 30	26c.
Second	6 23	26c.
Third	5 94	29c.
Fourth	5 93	28c.
Fifth	6 40	28c.
Sixth	6 20	30c.
Seventh	7 75	30c.
Eighth	9 73	34c.
Ninth	6 73	73c.
Tenth	7 48	30c.

The report was accepted by the board.

Mr. Steinmetz, from the Committee on Girls' Normal School, reported that the committee are compelled to ask some change in the apportionment of admissions to the school. The number in the school at present is 480, the number graduating is 46, leaving at the beginning of next term 409. The number to be admitted under the apportionment of last admission would be 133, a number much beyond the capacity of the building to accommodate.

The committee presented the following:—

Resolved, That the following be the apportionment for admission of pupils to the Normal School for the next term:—First ward, 4; Second ward, 4; Third ward, 4; Fourth ward, 4; Fifth ward, 4; Sixth ward, 4; Seventh ward, 4; Eighth ward, 4; Ninth ward, 4; Tenth ward, 4; Eleventh ward, 4; Twelfth ward, 4; Thirteenth ward, 4; Fourteenth ward, 8; Fifteenth ward, 4; Sixteenth ward, 4; Seventeenth ward, 4; Eighteenth ward, 4; Nineteenth ward, 4; Twentieth ward (east), 4; Twentieth ward (west), 4; Twenty-first ward, 3; Twenty-second ward, 4; Twenty-third ward, 3; Twenty-fourth ward, 4; Twenty-fifth ward, 2; Twenty-sixth ward, 2; Twenty-seventh ward, 4; Twenty-eighth ward, 2.

Two-thirds of the members refusing to suspend the rules, the resolution fell. Adjourned.

Incidentals.

—Baltimore has painted its garbage carts a bright blue, with the running gear and shafts red, and had a grand procession of them through the principal streets a day or two ago.

—Cincinnati is aghast at the discovery that a drunken clerk of a druggist has frequently compounded the medicines prescribed by one of the city physicians for the poor of his district.

—Johnny Clem, the drummer boy of Chickamauga, expresses the opinion, in a letter from West Point to a Pittsburg paper, that Michael Howard, the colored cadet from Mississippi, is 'not bright at all."

—A Texas paper asserts that the bitterest radical in the Legislature of that State is an ex-Confederate general who went to Brazil at the close of the war because he would not live under the hated Government of the Yankees. He is wiser now than he was at the close of the war.

—A Montreal paper announced on Thursday last that Prince Arthur would finally leave that city on Tuesday morning, the 14th instant, and added the appalling announcement that he would give dinners every night till then. "May good digestion," etc.

—In several counties in Maryland inmates of almshouses who are disorderly or refuse to obey the rules may be punished by flogging, the number of stripes authorized in one county being thirty-nine. In another county the number is limited to ten, and in others to fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five.

—Indignant at the false reports which have been published, a New Hampshire man, who evidently ought to have been born in Ireland, declares that he will give a dollar for the autograph of every member of the New Hampshire Legislature who is unable to write his own name.

—Canadian papers complain that some of the patriotic young men who gallantly went to the front to repel the armed Fenian invaders found, on returning to their employers, after successfully discharging their perilous duty, that they had been discharged and their places filled by sneaking stay-at-homes.

—After having bragged so loudly of its magnificent new hearse, Nashville, Tenn., complains that it was never more healthful than now; that there are no epidemics, and scarcely any sickness worthy of note, prevailing in any part of the city or the surrounding country. Consequently, the large investment in the hearse is nearly a dead loss.

—There are many afflicted readers who will drop a sympathizing tear with the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* when it says:—"We began to have hopes that Washington's body servant was really finally dead, and we should hear no more of him, but the newspapers have commenced with his children now. Four of them have died during the past week."

—Judge Pomroy Jones urges in the Utica *Observer* that a monument be erected to General Herkimer, who commanded at the battle of Oriskany, giving his orders to his German soldiers in the German tongue, even after he had received his death-wound. Ten days after the battle he died at his home near Little Falls, and in a neglected graveyard there his dust lies almost unmarked.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4 28 | MOON RISES..... 9 42
SUN SETS..... 7 32 | HIGH WATER..... 2 53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Malta	Liverpool	New York	May 31
C. of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New York	June 2
Dacian	Glasgow	New York	June 2
Etna	Liverpool	New York	June 4
Cimbria	Havre	New York	June 4
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	June 4
Australia	Glasgow	New York	June 4
Paraguay	London	New York	June 4
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	June 4

FOR EUROPE.

Calabria	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Java	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	June 15
America	New York	Bremen	June 15
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	June 18
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	June 18
England	New York	Liverpool	June 18
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	June 18
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Dorian	New York	Glasgow	June 22
New York	New York	Bremen	June 23
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	June 25
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 25
Australia	New York	Glasgow	June 25
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	June 25
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	June 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	June 16
Missouri	New York	Havana via Nas	June 16
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	June 17
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	June 18
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	June 18
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	June 18

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr. Br. brig Bessie, Tower, Sackville, N. B., C. C. Van Horn.
Brig G. F. Geery, Conklin, New York, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Summerville, Sanford, Ponce, P. R., John Mason & Co.
Schr C. W. Holmes, Jackson, Norfolk, Va., Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Horner, Providence, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mrs. M. Barton, Miss Agnes Barton, J. R. Kinkead and wife, H. P. Darlington, Mrs. Roberts, G. W. Scott, M. Gilmore, Mrs. Ella Britton, infant, and two servants, Louis H. Tafel, Mrs. Ann S. Lawrence, Mrs. S. Rawle, Miss Roberts, Mrs. A. M. Scott and two infants, Mrs. Bucha and servant.

Steamship Centipede, Doughty, 50 hours from Salem, Mass., in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Bark Meaco, Christian, 9 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Bark Crescent, Dickson, 11 days from St. Thomas, in ballast to Souder & Adams.

Br. brig St. Peter, Le Blanc, 15 days from Arecibo, P. R., with sugar and molasses to Dallett & Son—vessel to Souder & Adams. Left in port, brig James Howe, loading, to sail for New York on the 5th; brig Willie Smith, loading for do.; schr Active, to sail on the 2d for Baltimore.

Brig J. Pierce, Townsend, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to order.

Brig George Harris, French, — days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to ——, vessel to Souder & Adams.

Brig Paragon, Shute, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to ——, vessel to Pritchard & Ebert.

Schr L. A. Johnson, Mahiman, 11 days from St. John, N. B., with laths, pickets, etc., to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Southerner, Darling, 70 hours from Richmond, Va., with stone to Richmond Granite Co.—vessel to Pritchard & Ebert.

Schr Three Sisters, Creamer, from Magiety river, with chestnut posts to J. M. Hagy.

Schr Annie Cranmer, Cranmer, from Richmond, Va., with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.

Schr W. S. Thompson, Rayner, from Chickahominy river, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.

Schr Garnet, Marshall, 2 days from Lewes, Del., with grain to Hickman & Cottingham.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 14.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Harvey Wright, with scrap iron, for Trenton.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 14.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Ella, A. H. Griswold, Lady Loretta, Ironsides, W. S. Burton, and E. B. Timmons, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., June 14.—Passed out this P. M., 1 bark, 4 brigs, and 2 schooners. Coming in the harbor, a herm. brig and large schooner. In harbor, bark Estella.

Capt. Copp, of schr Roswell, from Sagua, reports that schr Addie Ryerson sailed June 1.

Wind SW. Thermometer, 86.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John C. Boynton, Waycott, hence, at Cuxhaven 1st inst.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 13th inst.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 13th inst.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, Symmes, at Pauillac 27th ult., from Fayal.

Bark Ada, Corning, for Philadelphia, sailed from Ardrossan 31st ult.

Bark F. H. Duval, Cook, for Philadelphia, sailed from Leith 2d inst.

Bark Jamestown, Call, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 3d inst.

Bark Ganymede, Neilson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 3d inst.

Bark Yarmouth, Corning, for Philadelphia, sailed from Ardrossan 31st ult.

Bark John Bright, Crosby, hence, at Helvoet 2d instant.

Bark Mary Cook, Farfor, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 3d inst.

Brig Emily Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 9th inst.

Schrs Marian Gage, Weathers, and West Dennis, Cain, hence at Boston 11th inst.

Schrs F. Nickerson, Kelly, and J. C. Clark, Fowler, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.

Schr Rescue, Kelley, cleared at Boston 11th inst. for Richmond, Me., to load for Philadelphia.

Schr L. F. Smith, Crie, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 10th inst.

Schrs T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, and James Satterthwaite, Kinney, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 11th inst.

Schr A. B. Truedell, Heath, hence for Boston, was in Dutch Island Harbor 11th inst.

Schr Salmon Washburn, Staples, hence for Fall River 10th inst.

Schr John Crockford, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Stonington 10th inst.

Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, from Charleston, at Baltimore 13th inst.

Schr A. D. Huddell, Long, from Richmond, Me., at Baltimore 13th inst.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

OFFERS HIS STOCK OF

SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices.

ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his

ELEGANT STOCK OF

Black and Fancy Silks,

UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,

AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 232 AND 231 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3mf

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.

A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panorama just received. 11 10 rp

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.

OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.

A large selection.

PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, with revised *very low* prices.

RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.
ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.

JAMES S EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

13 PHILADELPHIA

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION

HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,

5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
13,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		223,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—		
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·26
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer	972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel R. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	R. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..... 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869 $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23 5

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)..... $300,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870..... 524,365·11

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nahum Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Sec'ty.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL..... $500,000
ASSETS..... $2,783,581

Losses paid since organization....$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869....$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69. 114,696·74
$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	85,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brock,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 2 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES F. BOWER,
JOHN DARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
2 5

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

ASSETS $200 000.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.

OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

DIRECTORS.

Spencer Roberts,	Nicholas Rittenhouse,
John Stallman,	Nathan L. Jones.
Albert Asmead,	James F. Langstroth,
Josepe Handsbury,	Charles Weiss,
William Ashmead, M. D.,	Joseph Boucher,
Abram Rex,	Charles Millman,
Charles H. Stokes.	

SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 smw3m

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 6 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

3 31 5 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 9 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause: no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

INSTRUCTION.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30 tf

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

1115 VINE STREET.

MRS. E. ROWLAND'S
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE
EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 VINE STREET, 5 21 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEASED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE

ABEL TESTIMONIAL.

Albert Cassedy, Manager.

THURSDAY NIGHT, June 16, 1870,

THE ABEL EVENT.

Complimentary Testimonial Tendered by his Friends and the Dramatic Profession to

MR. PETER E. ABEL,

Upon which occasion will be rendered R. Brinsley Sheridan's most effective and popular Comedy,

The School for Scandal,
The School for Scandal,

Which will be given with the principal characters arranged as follows, all the artists having

KINDLY AND CHEERFULLY VOLUNTEERED.

Miss Josie Orton as ..... Lady Teazle
Mrs. E. N. Thayer as ..... Lady Sneerwell
Mr. George H. Griffiths as ..... Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. T. A. Beckett as ..... Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. J. F. Cathcart as ..... Charles Surface
Mr. Adem Everly as ..... Joseph Surface
Mr. Robert Craig as ..... Crabtree
Mr. C. A. McManus as ..... Sir Benj. Backbite
Mr. W. W. Moreland as ..... Careless

Other characters by Messrs. Thomas Hampton (his first appearance in this city), John Matthews, F. M. Meagher, R. L. Reed, W. Osborne, J. Worth, T. O. Collins, George Holland, Jr., etc.,

TO ALL OF WHOM

The Executive Committee herein desire to convey their thanks and publicly testify to the cordiality they have evinced in the movement towards Mr. ABEL'S BENEFIT, many of them unhesitatingly occupying, on this occasion, places in the entertainment subordinate to those belonging to and occupied by them regularly id their profession.

THE ORCHESTRA

Will compare favorably with those EMPLOYED IN GRAND OPERA, and will be composed of CAREFULLY SELECTED SOLOISTS and efficient supporters, who will be under the direction of the celebrated composer, arranger, and chef d'orchestre, J. W. JOST.

For particulars of the musical portion of the entertainment see small bills.

Admission..... One Dollar.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SECURING SEATS
Seats may be secured at the Academy of Music, and at Turner's Bookstore, No. 808 Chesnut street.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.
The doors will be opened at 7:15; begin at 8. 6 13 4t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 15, THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, in his exquisitely beautiful impersonation of RIP VAN WINKLE, in Dion Boucicault's great drama, entitled RIP VAN WINKLE; OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Received nightly by large and brilliant audiences with ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE. RIP VAN WINKLE..... JOSEPH JEFFERSON MATINEE on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE. MONDAY EVENING, June 13, SECOND AND LAST WEEK Of the original, world-famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, ENTIRE CHANGE

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1870.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

PUBLIC interest in the Cuban question will be materially increased by the speech delivered by General Banks, in the House of Representatives, yesterday. He takes direct issue with the administration, and as he is the big gun of the Cuban cause, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and an orator of no mean pretensions, it is not surprising that he created a sensation. It was perfectly natural that he should be applauded by galleries well filled with Cubans who have come here to fight their battles on our soil, and who view the possible expenditure of American blood and American money on their behalf with as much philosophic indifference as Artemus Ward displayed in regard to the fate of such of his distant relatives as were drafted for service against the Rebellion. It is always a popular thing to make speeches for liberty and independence, and declamation against tyrants sounds nearly as well in Congress as on the stump. Even if the Cubans had issued no bonds, and if our spread-eagle orators did not cherish the slightest hope of pecuniary reward from the creoles, they would still be loth to lose the opportunity for fine speech-making which this domestic convulsion affords. Ever since the Government was established similar questions have arisen, and while, to the credit of American administrations, they have refrained from active interference, there was always a hot-headed party in Congress ready and anxious to plunge the nation into inextricable difficulties. Washington laid down the true rule when he warned his countrymen against entangling alliances, and in resisting the popular pressure for a close affiliation with the French revolutionists, he discharged a sacred duty only one degree less meritorious and useful than his military services. It may be a fine thing for Congressmen eager to earn oratorical fame, or possibly something of greater pecuniary value, to become the champions of guerillas, to exalt voluntary exiles into the purest of patriots, and to urge the American people to become parties to a desperate quarrel. But the nation which is to foot the bill of all these fine experiments, and which is now slowly recovering from the exhaustion of its own bloody war, will pause long and ponder deeply before it departs from the traditional policy which has so admirably served its true interest. All Europe groans under burdens imposed by unnecessary and unwise interference in foreign wars, and the modern experience furnished by the French attempt to establish Maximilian in Mexico, and the English efforts to aid the Southern Rebellion, furnish new proofs of the folly of a departure from the strict line of international law and the established rule of our own Government. It will be time enough to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents after their title to such recognition is founded on an indisputable basis, and after the arguments and statements contained in the late special message of the President are conclusively refuted.

Presuming General Banks' own statement that the forces now in the field in Cuba consist of about 55,000 Spanish soldiers against 10,000 or 20,000 Cubans to be correct, our own late history shows how desperate must be the prospects of the insurgents under these circumstances. The best thing that can be done for all parties is, to hasten the suspension of such an unequal conflict, more especially as it has degenerated into massacre, murder, plunder and devastation, or the sort of war that Jeff. Davis might have waged for a time after the surrender of the armies of Lee and Johnston, if he had not been captured, and if he had been able to keep a few bands of guerillas in the field. It is beneath the dignity of a great government to f.n the embers of such an expiring flame. It should strive rather to extinguish them in the most speedy manner possible, and display its regard for those who are implicated in an unsuccessful rebellion by efforts to secure for them the best possible terms of reconciliation.

BUTLER DESPONDENT.

WE find in the Petersburg, Va., *Courier* of a late date a brief letter from General B. F. Butler, in which he says:—

"I can only say of this matter of reconstruction, substantially in the language of Holy Writ:—'If they will not believe Moses and the Prophets, neither will they believe though one rose from the dead.' I am afraid hardness of heart and blindness of mind will possess the people both North and South, until a new calamity will come upon the nation.

"I wish your matter may be taken up and passed at once, but we are so driven for time with the Tariff and other bills as to render it exceedingly doubtful."

The writing of such an epistle as this by General Butler is simply a piece of audacity. The present session of Congress has been one of the most unfruitful on record. Day after day, week after week, month after month, both houses have indulged in indiscriminate buncombe, to the studied neglect of the vital interests of the country. And General Butler himself has been the most dilatory man in the lower house, as far as this particular business of reconstruction is concerned.

The case of Georgia has been hanging fire ever since the Christmas recess. The House devoted weeks to the desultory discussion of a measure looking to the final reconstruction of the State, and the Senate, after considerable delay, undid the whole work, by passing a bill unlike the House bill in its phraseology, although not materially different from it in substance. And then this bill as it came back to the House from the Senate was left to slumber in the Committee on Reconstruction, of which General Butler is chairman, so long that it seemed to have slept itself to death. Why did not General Butler report the bill back to the House with some sort of a recommendation, and put some measure or other looking to the end of the Georgia business upon its passage, without all this interminable delay? Practically, the fate of Georgia reposes in his hands. On some questions he can be stubborn and dictatorial enough; why has he not displayed a little of his dogmatic spirit on the Georgia question? It is true that the majority in the House has shown its antagonism to the views of Butler, but he waived these views on his own part and voted for the original House bill, after the Bingham proviso, which he had fought against so earnestly, had been attached to it, on the ground that he desired the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, and objected, moreover, to voting with the Democracy on a party issue of any sort. What he could do for the sake of the fifteenth amendment he could surely bring himself to do for the sake of winding up forever the reconstruction business in general and the reconstruction of Georgia in particular.

On the 17th of May the Reconstruction Committee instructed General Butler to report to the House a bill upon which it agreed affecting the status of Georgia. This was a full month after the Senate substitute came over to the House and was referred to the committee, and another full month was suffered to elapse without any effort on the part of the chairman of the committee to get the question again before the House. At last, on Monday, he made a pretence of attempting to report the bill which he had been instructed to report on the 17th of May; and failing to do so, as might have been expected under the circumstances, he yesterday morning, "by a sharp trick," as we are told, persuaded the Committee to reconsider its action and permit him to report the bill without the Bingham proviso, a feature on which both houses of Congress have insisted by decided votes, and after the most careful and protracted discussion. And now, say our Washington despatches, it is probable that he will report the bill without further delay, after having held it back, against the instructions of the committee, for a month, simply for the sake of being permitted to report it in a shape in which it is almost certain to encounter the determined opposition of the majority in both the House and Senate. If General Butler had condescended to bamboozle the Committee on Reconstruction in this fashion at the outset, he would have been entitled to the thanks of the people. But he took his own time, as usual, and meanwhile amused himself by prowling about the country, and endeavoring to introduce into the House a bill for the annexation of San Domingo. This was simply trifling with the people, and no man knew it better than General Butler himself. A little of the energy wasted by him upon his crazy San Domingo scheme would have settled finally and forever the Georgia question nearly two months ago. "I am afraid," he says, "hardness of heart and blindness of mind will possess the people both North and South, until a new calamity will come upon the nation." If General Butler is not careful the country will take him to be just such a calamity as he stands in expectation of, and act accordingly.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

THE question of granting a general amnesty to all the participants in the late Rebellion who are now deprived of their political privileges came up again on Monday in the House of Representatives in the shape of a bill introduced by Colonel W. B. Stokes of Tennessee. The House refused to suspend the rules to consider the bill, so the matter may be regarded as settled for the present session. It is very much to be regretted that Congress did not take a proper view of this important question and pass a universal amnesty law, for the work of reconstruction cannot be considered as finished, or the people of the South be made to look upon the Government with friendly eyes, until they are restored to their normal condition of citizenship.

It is too late at this day to talk of punishing participants in the Rebellion, and sound policy demands that since the great work of emancipation has been happily completed by the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, all appearance of persecution of the white people of the South shall be abandoned, and that an effort shall be made to cultivate friendly relations between the people of all sections of the country. So long as a large portion of the Southern people are disfranchised, we can expect nothing but discontent from them; for not only is the deprivation of the rights of citizenship a grievance in itself, but the condition of affairs that grows out of it very seriously retards the prosperity of the late Rebel States, and prevents them from repairing quickly and effectually the ravages made by the war. The passage of an amnesty bill at the present session of Congress would have excused, in some degree at least, other shortcomings; and it is a real misfortune to the country that there was not wisdom enough in either house to understand the importance of such a measure.

The significant feature of the bill brought before the House yesterday was the fact that it was introduced by Stokes, of Tennessee. This man was a virulent secessionist at the breaking out of the Rebellion, but as he did not take any active part in the conflict, he was not deprived of his citizenship, and when the Rebellion collapsed he immediately went into business as an ardent Republican politician, and has particularly distinguished himself by his violence against those who were not as lucky as himself in keeping out of the fight. The introduction of an amnesty bill by Stokes is therefore to be considered merely as a bid for popularity, but that he should seek to obtain a reputation as an advocate for pardon shows very plainly that the time has arrived when the maintenance of any foothold the Republican party now has in the South depends upon the speedy action of Congress in this matter.

A VOICE FROM THE MINORITY DISTRICTS.

THE call for an informal convention of Republican delegates from the minority districts of the State, to meet in this city on the 4th of July, is one of the significant political signs of the times. It is but one of the multitude of palpable indications on every side that the Republican masses have exercised forbearance under incompetent, selfish, and corrupt leadership until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and that they have now resolved to act in Pennsylvania as they did in New York, and strike down pretenders regardless of political consequences.

In no part of the State has the Republican party abler and more efficient and deserving representative men than in the minority Congressional districts They can have no hope of political preferment at home, and they have sustained the principles of the party with unflagging patriotism and fidelity. All they have asked is that they should be heard in dispensing the local patronage of the national administration in their respective districts, so that they should not be utterly ignored in the midst of their unequal conflicts, and their faithful followers be compelled to stand aside and see characterless and incompetent partisans of some outside scheming politician fill the local places of honor and profit.

When Grant's administration commenced, the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress wrangled over the patronage in a most disgraceful manner. The schemes and counter schemes of pretended leaders to gain personal advantages made the State a byword in Washington, and gave the President the best possible opportunity to ignore our great Commonwealth in making up his administration. The ablest and most efficient Republicans went to Washington to advise as to appointments, only to be coldly turned away with the insulting information that their districts belonged to the Senators. In every minority district the leading Republicans have been almost universally ignored in the petty huckstering of our delegation, and it has been borne until it can be borne no longer. The local complaints have taken deep root all over the State, and the logical result of this great wrong appears in an informal convention of independent and consistent Republicans, who will no longer submit to the course that has been pursued towards them. The national leaders of the Republican party will do well to give timely heed to these complaints.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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The vote to adopt or reject the finding of the referees will be taken at this meeting, and it is desired that every stockholder be present.

It HENRY BUMM, Chairman.

☞ THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE "OLD MAN'S HOME" will be celebrated on THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 4 P. M., at the "HOME," THIRTY-NINTH and POWELTON Avenue (Arch street).

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POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870.

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Soft-finish Cambrics and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns, fine qualities, very cheap.
Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Nursery, Bird-Eye, and Bird-Eye Linen for aprons.

PIQUES! PIQUES!

Good qualities 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 50, 56, and 62½c. per yard.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

$1 37 up to $3 per yard.
Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 50, 62½, 75c., and $1 per yard.
French Lawns, 25 cents per yard, fast colors.
Mixed Goods for Suits, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50c.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Silk Fans, Linen Fans, Autograph Fans, and Japanese Fans. 3 5w5

HATS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

237 SOUTH STREET.—GREAT BARGAINS in Straw, Gimp, and Hair Hats, for Ladies and Misses.

Ribbons, Crapes, Flowers, Ruches, Frames, etc.
Sash Ribbons, all widths and colors; bargains.
Try our Kid Gloves, extra quality, only $1 25.
Receiving Bargains from auction daily.
MARKLAND'S Store for Bargains in Good Goods, No. 237 SOUTH Street.
Trim Bonnets or Hats while you wait. 6 15 wfm 6t

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE,

CAPE MAY, N. J.

This favorite FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, with additional home-like comforts and attractions, will be reopened on JUNE 18.

Terms, $21 00 per week.

Application to be made to

LYCETT & SAWYER,

6 1 20t*4p Cape May, New Jersey.

COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

EXCURSIONS.

BOARDMAN'S THIRD ANNUAL

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION

TO ATLANTIC CITY,

SATURDAY, June 25, 1870.

Last boat leaves Vine Street Wharf at 3 30 P. M.

Returning, leaves Atlantic, Monday, 27th, at 7 o'clock A. M. Round trip $2 00.

Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazar, No. 614 Chesnut street, and at Vine Street Wharf. 6 11 12t

FOURTH EDITION

THE CINCINNATI SÆNGERFEST.

French Party of the Left.

The Forty-eight Rule Overruled.

A Grand Railway Excursion.

Afternoon Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Left Centre.

PARIS, June 15.—Yesterday there was a meeting of the members of the Left Centre party in the Corps Legislati', called to take action on the subject of the St. Gothard Railroad. After an interchange of views, it decided not to oppose the construction of the work, which is the joint undertaking of Prussia, Baden, Switzerland, and Bavaria, but to request that the French Government also take an interest in the railroad.

The Gallo-Roman Amphitheatre.

It is reported to-day on good authority that the Princess of Orleans advanced six hundred thousand francs to purchase the Gallo-Roman Amphitheatre in the Rue Monge in this city. The Government had previously refused to buy it.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

PARIS, June 15.—The Bourse opened declining. Rentes, 73f. 90c., and closed firmer at 74f. 2c.

FRANKFORT, June 15.—U. S. 5-20s opened firm but quiet at 96@96¼.

HAVRE, June 15.—Cotton opened declining at 121½ on the spot, and 122f. afloat.

ANTWERP, June 15.—Petroleum opened quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Forty-eight Hour Rule.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Supervisor Bloomfield, of Chicago, telegraphs to the Internal Revenue Bureau, under date of the 14th instant, the motion on behalf of distillers to restrain the collection of taxes, under the forty-eight hour rule, has been overruled and all the cases dismissed by the court.

Naval Orders.

Commodore O. S. Glisson is ordered to hold himself in readiness for the command of the European fleet. Commodore L. S. Almy is ordered to duty as chief signal officer of the Navy, on the 25th instant. Commodore William K. Major is ordered to the command of the Tuscarora. Read Admiral J. A. Winslow is detached from the command of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st of July, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for the command of the Pacific fleet. Rear Admiral S. P. Lee is detached from duty as chief signal officer of the Navy and direbted to hold himself in readiness to command the North Atlantic fleet. Commodore A. M. Pennock is detached from duty as a member of the Examining Boarc at Washington and ordered to command the navy yard at Portsmouth on the 1st of July next.

Internal Revenue.

Supervisor Bloomfield telegraphs to Commissioner Delano from Chicago that the motion on behalf of the distillers for an injunction of the taxes under the forty-eight hour rule has been overruled, and all the cases dismissed by the Court. Supervisor Fulton reports that the total assessments in the Fifth Pennsylvania District for the year ending April 30th, 1870, exceed those of the previous year by $21,928.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Mr. Fenton presented a memorial in favor of the importation of pig lead free of duty; from New York dealers of hides and leather against the passage of the section in the new Tariff bill relating to oils, as tending to injure the manufacture of leather, and from Moses Tay or, Commodore Vanderbilt and others against any repeal of the Registry law by which foreign-built ships shall be admitted for any term of years to register in the United States.

A Florida Land Grant bill was discussed and passed.

Mr. Edmunds called up the House bill to define the duties of pension agents, to prescribe the manner of paying pensions, and for other purposes.

House.

Mr. Maynard, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to relieve coal from all taxation, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hooper made a minority report, and moved the same reference.

The bill was read. It provides that there shall not be collected any duty whatever on coal imported into the United States after the 31st of December, 1870, nor shall there be required any internal revenue on any receipt, manifest, charter party, conveyance, lease or contract, or other instrument of which coal forms the exclusive or chief subject of consideration; nor shall any enumeration be made in taxing gross receipts from the transportation or conveyance of coal; nor shall any special tax be imposed on any vehicle or vessel, by land or water, employed exclusively or chiefly in carrying coal; nor shall any tonnage duty be imposed upon or exacted from such vessels, nor shall sales of coal by auctioneers or otherwise be included in the estimate of sales, nor shall the profits arising from the mining of coal or from dealing therein be included in computing incomes from taxation; nor shall any other tax be imposed on coal or traffic in it.

The minority report, which is signed by Messrs. Hooper, Allison, Brooks, and Marshall, states that there were two members absent when the matter was considered; that the minority could not agree with the bill as reported by the majority, and therefore proposed a substitute, and stated that if all the members of the committee had been present, the minority bill would have been adopted.

The substitute provides that on and after the 1st of September, 1870, bituminous and other coals imported into the United States shall be admitted free of duty.

Mr. Dickey objected to the minority report being received.

Mr. Wood moved that the majority report be recommitted because not in accordance with the instructions of the House contained in the resolution which he had the honor to submit to the House

Mr. Schenck, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, asked and obtained permission to make a statement. The resolution instructing the committee on the subject had been adopted on Monday, the 6th, under appointment of the Chair. He had proceeded, with the rest of the Board of Visiters, to the Military Academy. His desire had been that the committee should obey the order of the House at the earliest practicable moment, and report back a bill in conformity with what he understood to be that order. The resolution was that the Committee of Ways and Means is hereby instructed at the earliest moment practicable to report a bill abolishing the tariff on coal. The succeeding words "so as to secure that important article of fuel to the people free from all taxation," he regarded as simply a construction of or inference from the order and not precisely sustained by it.

He had himself prepared a bill and submitted it to the committee placing coal on the free list. If he had been present with the committee he should, as a matter of course, have voted for that or its equivalent. He wished it to be understood now that he concurred in opinion with the minority of the committee, and after further discussion the bill was recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Cullom, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill authorizing the judges of Wyoming Territory to define their own judicial districts. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Ferriss, a conference committee was requested on the bill granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners through the public lands.

Mr. Hamilton (Fla.) introduced a bill to create a port of entry at Charlotte's harbor. Referred.

Also, granting lands to aid in the opening of Caloosahoche river and building a canal to Lake Okeechobee. Referred.

Mr. Crebs offered a resolution reciting the proceedings at the Constitutional Convention at Springfield, Ill., in favor of the removal of the National Capital, and referring the same to the Committee on Public Expenditures. Agreed to

Mr. Cleveland introduced a joint resolution donating eight condemned cannon for the soldiers' monument at Jersey City. Passed.

Mr. Farnsworth offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the amount drawn from the Treasury on account of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers.

The House then proceeded to vote on the Currency bill and amendments. The amendments offered by Messrs. Ingersol, Lynch, and Smith, of Oregon, were severally rejected.

Mr. Garfield proceeded to state the effect of the substitute offered by him, and of the amendment pending thereto.

Mr. Cox asked him whether he believed that by this legislation there was any step taken towards the resumption of specie payments?

Mr. Garfield feared not.

Mr. Cox—Then it is a retrograde movement. Why does not the chairman of the Banking Committee stand by the recommendation of the President, who said that a return to specie payments should be commenced now and reached at the earliest practical moment? All the values of the country are depending on these fluctuations. Why does not the chairman come forward and apply the heroic remedy?

Mr. Garfield reminded Mr. Cox that the Democratic members voted almost solidly for the amendment.

Opposing an expansion of paper currency, the Gentleman himself had voted for an issue of greenbacks to the amount of $3 0,000,000.

Mr. Randall—Not an issue but a substitution.

Mr. Garfield—According to the gentleman's own account that would be an inflation of the whole volume of the currency by at least $20,000,000.

Mr. Cox said he had voted that way on a proposition as between National Bank notes and greenbacks. But even if he had done wrong that was no excuse for the gentleman from Ohio, who should come up and do his duty.

Mr. Judd explained and advocated his amendment to strike from the second section the last sentence as to the redemption of United States notes equal to eighty per cent. of the additional circulation issued.

Mr. Coburn explained and advocated his amendment offered yesterday.

Mr. Schenck expressed his gratification that the bill had assumed, if modified as proposed, such form as to meet two or three of the public demands. Its section as to coin rates was in the direction of a return to specie payment, and he was satisfied with that portion of the bill.

Mr. Coburn notified him that that portion of the bill had been struck out.

Mr. Schenck said that if that were so it removed one of his reasons for supporting the bill. He would support it, however, for its features in equalizing distribution.

In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the amendment offered by Mr. Judd would be adopted, saying that if so he would support the bill. He congratulated the country that in passing the bill they would be meeting a sound demand of the people for a more equal distribution of banking facilities without thereby contracting the currency.

Mr. Hotchkiss favored the adoption of Mr. Judd's amendment, and professed his willingness then to vote for the bill.

The question was taken on Mr. Judd's amendment, and it was agreed to without the yeas and nays.

The question was next taken on Mr. Allison's amendment, which was to add to the last section the following words:—"And from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any national bank association to pay interest on deposits received from and deposited by any other national bank association, or to pay interest on current deposits, or to include in its reserve of lawful money any deposits on which interest is received or paid."

The amendment was rejected—yeas 68, nays 96.

The next amendment was that offered by Mr. Barchard, requiring national banking associations to retain and keep in coin or Treasury coin certificates, as part of its reserve, interest falling due upon its bonds, deposited as security for circulation, until the reserve required to be kept shall consist wholly of coin and coin certificates. Rejected.

The next amendment was that offered by Mr. Coburn, authorizing the issue of forty-four millions of greenbacks, with which to redeem the three per cent. temporary loan certificates.

Rejected, yeas 71, nays 91.

Mr. Cox then moved to lay the bill on the table, negatived, yeas 59, nays 81.

The next question was on inserting the substitute for the Senate bill and it was agreed to.

Mr. Ingersoll renewed the motion to lay the bill on the table. Rejected.

The question then came up on the passage of the bill as amended.

The bill was passed, yeas 98, nays 81.

FROM NEW YORK.

Red Cloud and Party.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Red Cloud and party remained at the St. Nicholas Hotel this morning. To-morrow noon the chief will deliver an address to the people of this city at Cooper Institute. The Indian Commission have agreed to give him the horses he demands. The Government still refuses to furnish them. Red Cloud will visit Central Park this afternoon.

Railway Opening.

ALBANY, June 15.—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to-day inaugurated its Cherry Valley Station and Albany branch of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, with an immense excursion from this city to Sharon Springs and Cherry Valley. At the latter place speeches, music, and a barbecue were among the hospitalities extended to the excursionists.

FROM THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Sængerfest.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Great numbers are arriving this forenoon to attend the Sængerfest. Many societies have reached here, and have been escorted to headquarters. The appearances indicate that the number will greatly exceed the expectations. Three thousand strangers will reach here on a single road. The city was seldom if ever so gaily attired. The heavy rain of last night and this morning retarded the progress of the decoration somewhat, but good use of the time has been made since. The clouds have cleared away, and there is a favorable prospect of a great procession this afternoon.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obituaries.

BOSTON, June 15.—Hon. Thomas D. Elliott died at his residence at New Bedford yesterday. Moses Wingate, of Haverhill, whose death was prematurely announced last week, died to-dayaged, 100 years and 8 months.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.—A little girl, aged six years, named Ellen Erat, was accidentally smothered to death while in bed this morning. She resided at No. 1324 N. Thirteenth street.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS',
ALL KINDS,
ALL SIZES,
ALL STYLES,
BETTER IN MAKE,
BETTER IN CUT,
BETTER IN STYLE,
BETTER IN EVERY WAY,
THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING IN PHILADELPHIA,
AND SOLD AT GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE EVERY DAY ILLS OF CHILDREN are promptly cured by Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which never fails to remove Worms,
Is sure to strengthen the organs of digestion,
Is a valuable tonic for all kinds of weakness,
And frail, sickly, fretting children get well by the use of it. Sold everwhere.
Small size, 37 cents, double size, 50 cents per bottle.

A MORNING VISIT.—Mrs. Graham—Kate, where is your mother this morning? Kate—She is in the kitchen making mince pies. Mrs. G.—Why, Kate; you surprise me! Mrs. Crocker told me only a few days ago that she was quite sick, and not able to be about. Kate—Oh, yes; she has been quite sick; but the day after Mrs. C. was here, ma sent for a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, and has taken it three times a day since. It worked like a charm, and ma says she is better and stronger than she has been for years. She thinks it the best medicine in the world, and wants me to take some; but it is so awful bitter I do not like it. I have taken it several times, but it gives me such an appetite that I tell ma her mince pies will not last long. Mrs. G.—Good morning, Kate. Give my love to your mother, and tell her she is safe so long as she has PLANTATION BITTERS in the house.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

NO OLD STOCK!—We have from 65 to 70 hands daily in our cutting department, and from 1500 to 2000 hands making up the clothing in our substantial and beautiful styles. It matters not if we manufacture one hundred thousand dollars worth this week, they are all sold, and the same quantity takes their place the next.

We receive hundreds of orders daily for our $10 all-wool Cassimere Suit, and other suits, from all the surrounding States; from Dayton, Columbus, and Cincinnati, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Richmond, Va., and from all the nearer States. Many suits have been ordered from New York city; they say there never was any clothing gotten up in that city to approach them, either in style or quality, for the money.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

JUST THE THING FOR THE SEASHORE are the SEELETON BANNOCKBURN SUITS, made by CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

LOOK AT THE RUINS!—Aye, look at the ruins of what once were magnificent sets of teeth, to be seen everywhere in society. Look at them, and ask yourself if it is not marvellous that such destruction is permitted, when, by simply using SOZODONT, ANY TEETH, HOWEVER FRAGILE, may be preserved from decay or blemish as long as life lasts!

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. alance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE STATE.

The Knights Templar.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 15.—At the meeting of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, held this morning, after the delivery of an able and an eloquent address by G. R. E. G. C. James H. Hopkins, the following grand officers were elected:—Grand Commander, H. B. McKean, of Towanda; Deputy, Charles M. Howell, of Lancaster; Grand Generalissimo, Abraham Miller, of Easton; Grand Captain-General, Fitz James Evans, of York; Senior Grand Warden, Nathan Smith, of Philadelphia; Junior Grand Warden, Geter C. Shidle; Prelate, Rev. James S. Evans, Chester; Grand Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle; Grand Recorder, Alfred Creigh.

FROM NEW YORK.

Hurdle Racing.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Lobelia won the hurdle race to-day, leading Oysterman, Jr., and Bohannon. Time, 3·27¼.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Fenian Business.

OTTAWA, June 15.—The Hon. A. Campbell proceeds to-day on a mission to England to lay the whole Fenian business before the Imperial authorities.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

The Latest Proceedings.

Continued from First Page.

A motion was made that in voting for Judges of the Common Pleas each delegate vote for two candidates.

This gave rise to much excitement and confusion, Recorder James Givin characterizing the movement as being an unjust and unfair one, intended to damage the chances of the Hon. E. M. Paxson.

The confusion at this point increased, and Elisha W. Davis facetiously moved that the Convention had better convert itself into a Democratic Convention, and see how much noise they could make.

Mr. T. W. Price called for the yeas and nays on the question, which Mr. J. W. M. Newlin stated would not be permitted until 4 o'clock, and, on motion, a recess until that hour was taken.

DIED.

DODSON.—On the 14th instant, ROBERT B. DODSON, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 511 S. Fifteenth street, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—No. 283 S. FOURTH Street, above Spruce, a superior DWELLING-HOUSE, 22 feet front, every modern convenience, in complete order; early possession; convenient to Post Office and to Exchange and Insurance Companies.
D. T. PRATT,
5 30 30t No. 108 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
13 10tf Delanco, N. J.

HOUSE TO LET, 11 ROOMS, NO. 831 N. EIGHTH St Inquire on the premises. 1t*

BANK REPORTS.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 9, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,354,010·89
United States Bonds to secure Circulation		710,000·00
Due from Banks and Bankers		184,008·01
Current Expenses		3,179·01
Revenue Stamps and Cash Items		1,380·87
Clearing House Exchanges		483,427·13
National Notes	$14,000·00	
Fractional Currency	8,457·12	
Legal-tender Notes	198,000·00	
Three Per Cent. Certificates	340,000·00	
		560,457·12
		$4,296,463.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$450,000·00
Surplus Fund	$258,000·00	
Profits	10,194·25	
		268,194·25
Dividends and Taxes unpaid		3,882·63
Deposits		2,684,430·15
Circulation		884,896·00
		$4,296,463·03

6 14 2t THEODORE KITCHEN, Cashier.

CONDITION OF THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 9, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Investments		$5,15 ,552·52
Due from Banks		317,487·09
Cash		3,073,927·04
		$8,441,966·65

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,500,000·00
Surplus and Profits	797,698·53
Due to Banks	677,645·02
Deposits	4,466,653·10
Circulation	1,000,000·00
	$8 441,966·65

Attest— B. B. COMEGYS,
6 14 2t Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 9, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$3,595,985·10
Due from other Banks	164,207·33
Notes and Checks of other Banks	490,940·25
Specie	19,264·60
Legal-tender Notes	1,350,462·02
	$5,785,856·30

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000·00
Surplus	500,000·00
Discount and Interest, Profit and Loss, less expenses	73,329·56
Circulation	593,900·00
Individual Depositors	3,008,429·30
Due to other Banks	557,818·54
Unpaid Dividends	52,378·90
	$5,785,856·30

1t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

CIGARS.

MANILLA CHEROOTS,

MANILLA CIGARS,
HAVANA CIGARS,
KEY WEST CIGARS,
DOMESTIC CIGARS,
SMOKING TOBACCO,
CHEWING TOBACCO,

Keystone Cigar Store,

No. 159 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Branch at "Fry's" Drug Store,
BUTTONWOOD AND EIGHTH STREETS.

Branch Store, Atlantic City,
OPPOSITE U. S. HOTEL. 6 15 ws2t

SMOKE CUMPERT'S "Three Brothers" Cigars,
MANUFACTURED AT
No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,
4 1 fmw3mrp Next to U. S. Mint.

WANTS.

A THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED double-entry Book-keeper and Accountant desires a situation, temporary or permanent, at a low salary. Can give excellent references. Will take charge of sets of books or act in any business capacity. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box 1870, Philadelphia P. O. 6 10 12t

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—WANTED—AN unmarried young man familiar with book-keeping by double entry. Apply to Box No. 2515, Post Office. 6 15wfm3t

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM TREATED SPECIALLY
37 YEARS.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
$1000 Paid.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM,
$2000 Paid.

NEURALGIA IN THE HEAD,
$3000 Paid.

ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM,
$4000 Paid.

RHEUMATISM OF THE KIDNEYS,
$5000 Paid.

The above amounts will be paid to any person producing any medicine, Internal, External, Vegetable or Mineral, that can refer to or bring forward as many living, genuine, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY, the prescription of one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians and professors. It is positively the only standard specific before the public, being composed of pure and harmless vegetable ingredients solely, containing no minerals, poisonous vegetables, or injurious drugs. It is warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five in every hundred cases treated in the past four years, a result unparalleled in the annals of medicine. To protect sufferers against imposition, deception, quacks, and injurious nostrums prepared by unskillful, uneducated, and unscientific hands, a printed legal form of guarantee, containing name of patient and exact stated quantity to cure, properly signed and sealed, will be given to every patient desiring it, without extra charge, and in case of failure to cure, the money refunded. All sufferers should examine the plan of guarantee, which insures a positive cure, or costs nothing for the trial. The safety of this offer, made by Dr. Fitler, is insured to him only by the merit and infallible curative power of his remedy. Names and references of incurable cases, where the money paid has been refunded in full, given at Dr. Fitler's office, where the diploma of Dr. Fitler, received from the University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1833, is subject to public inspection, with the diploma from the Medical Institute, 1833, and the additional vouchers of his professional skill as a Physician and Professor of Chemistry, together with letters and testimonials of leading physicians, judges, senators, bankers, merchants, etc. etc.

Medical advice to Rheumatic sufferers given daily, from 11 until 4, without charge. No other diseases prescribed for. Advice sent by mail without charge. Depot and office, No. 29 South FOURTH Street. Sold by druggists generally. 19ws

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street,
IMPORTERS OF KID GLOVES,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "BARTLEY" AND "LA BELLE" KID GLOVES.

10,000 Fans.	1000 Parasols.
Fans at 10 cents.	Parasols at 50 cents.
Fans at 15 cents.	Parasols at 75 cents.
Fans at 20 cents.	Parasols at $1·00.
Fans at 25 cents.	Parasols at $1·25.
Fans at 38 cents.	Parasols at $1·50.
Fans at 50 cents.	Parasols at $1·75.
Fans at 75 cents.	Parasols at $2·00.
Fans at 87 cents.	Parasols at $2·25.
Fans at $1·00.	Parasols at $2·50.
Fans at $1·25.	Parasols at $2·65.
Fans at $1·50.	Parasols at $2·75.
Fans at $1·75.	Parasols at $3·00.
Fans at $2·00.	Parasols at $3·25.
Fans at $2·25.	Parasols at $3·50.
Fans at $2·50.	Parasols at $3·75.
Fans at $2·75.	Parasols at $4·00.
Fans at $3·00.	Parasols at $4·50.
Fans at $3·50.	Parasols at $4·75.
Fans at $4·00.	Parasols at $5·00.
Fans at $4·50.	Parasols at $5·50.
Fans at $5·00.	Parasols at $6·00.
Fans at $5·50.	CORSETS.
Fans at $6·00.	Corsets, 85 cents.
Fans at $7·00.	Corsets, $1·00.
Fans at $7·50.	Corsets, $1·50.
Fans at $8·00.	Corsets, $1·75.
Fans at $9·00.	Hamburg Edgings.
Fans at $10·00.	Pique Trimmings.

GLOVES A SPECIALTY.

Joseph Kid Gloves, $1·00.
"La Belle" Kid Gloves, $1·25.
Jouvin Kid Gloves, $1·45.
"Bartley" Kid Gloves, $1·35.
Every pair warranted.
If they rip or tear,
Another pair given
In exchange.
Children's Kid Gloves.
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Kid Gloves for everybody.
1000 dozen Lisle and Silk Gloves at 13, 15, 18, 20, 25 to 31 cents per pair.

Lace Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Piques, Black Alpacas, Black Silks, Tarlatans, Suisse, Shirred Muslin, White Goods. Dress Goods closing out to relinquish the Dress Goods Department.
A job lot of Parasols at about half price. 4 2ws

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE MARKED DOWN THE PRICES

Of a large line of handsome fabrics suitable for Walking Suits etc., and are now offering them at

ONE HALF THE PRICE OR LESS

Than previously sold at this season,

TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK.

1600 yards beautiful French Chene Mohairs, reduced from 75 cents to 25 cents.

1000 yards Gay Plaids for Children at 22c.

Tea Rose Poplins, double Width, 28 cents, and an immense variety of other desirable styles equally cheap. 6 13 mwf3t

MEDICAL.

PILES CAN BE CURED!

DR. GALLAGHER'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE PILE CURE

Is a quick, safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for BLEEDING, BLIND, OR ITCHING PILES, PROLAPSUS ANI OR FALLING OF THE RECTUM, CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, ETC.

The application and use of this remedy, as well as its effects, are quite different from all others heretofore prescribed for the above-named diseases. Its principal virtues are derived from its internal use, regulating the Liver and Kidneys, and imparting health and vigor to the whole alimentary canal. It is specific in its action, completely controlling the circulation of the blood in the hemorrhoidal vessels.

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The causes of these complaints are numerous, and are undoubtedly in many instances hereditary; but a sedentary and studious habit, luxurious living, high-seasoned and stimulating food, the intemperate use of spirituous drinks, the very free use of strong coffee and tea, mental depression, sorrow, and grief; in short, whatever tends to weaken the digestive organs may be considered the most active general causes.

The afflicted can rely with the utmost confidence in this medicine, because the great success that it has met with since its introduction is a sure indication of its real value. For inward and outward applications, if used as directed, it cannot fail to give the fullest satisfaction.

PRICE OF SINGLE BOTTLES, $1.
SIX BOTTLES, $5.

All Respectable Dealers and Druggists sell it.

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
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J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
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No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Call attention to their very complete and regularly maintained stock of

ELEGANT PLATED WARES
FROM THE
Gorham Manufacturing Company,

Whose productions are universally admitted to have introduced a higher style of ART than has hitherto been found in such manufactures.

They have a very full line of
COFFEE AND TEA SERVICES,
DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES
TUREENS, GAME DISHES, VEGETABLE DISHES
PITCHERS, WAITERS, GOBLETS, CUPS,
CAKE BASKETS, ETC. ETC.
NEW, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PIECES DESIGNED FOR FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Complete Table Outfits

In plain practical designs and matching throughout

At Fixed Prices, commending them to closest buyers.
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REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS
From No. 804 Chesnut street to
No. 832 MARKET Street, First Floor,
Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meriden Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. 5 4 1m

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FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
GO TO THE MANUFACTORY OF
P. P. KEARNS,
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SAVERY'S PATENT COMBINED DINING-ROOM WATER-COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR.

It being made of cast-iron, porcelain lined, in walnut cases, does not impart unpleasant taste or smell to provisions, fruit, etc. Please call and examine.
JACOB F. HAND, Jr., Retail Depot,
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HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 1y4

WORKERS ABROAD.

THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES IN FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In France—at any rate, in Paris—the workingman makes the Government under which he lives, and lives in a great degree on the Government which he has made. His dependence begins in the earliest stages of life, before he is aware how much he is discounting the power which he will hereafter exercise. His infantine days are passed in the *creche*, where public or private charity affords him shelter and attendance without trouble to either of his parents. From the *creche* he passes to the *salle d'asile*, where it is only a question of pride or meanness on the part of his parents whether his first education shall be wholly or partially gratuitous. Be it remembered that the *salles d'asile* are not confined to Paris; for in 1866 not fewer than 432,000 children were educated in these institutions altogether. From the *salle d'asile* he is transferred to the *ecole primaire*, where, for the slightest payment, or for none at all, he gets more thorough instruction than the sons of many English brokers and merchants receive in "Establishments for Young Gentlemen." In 1866 more than 1,732,000 boys and 1,578,000 girls attended these schools throughout France. Beyond these, again, are different superior schools, culminating in the most ambitious of all, the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers. Up to this point little has been done by the French workman, but everything for him. Henceforth his attempts to help himself are aided by the benevolence of a paternal Government. There are about 500 savings banks in France, with deposits to the value of twenty-three millions sterling. Then there are the Annuity Societies (Caisses de Retraite pour la Vieillesse), which enable a workingman, by the investment of two sous a day, to obtain an annuity of £20 on attaining his sixtieth year. Lastly, there are the Societes de Secours Mutuels, or Friendly Societies, which perform functions nearly identical with those in England. They furnish temporary assistance to their sick or infirm members, and provide the funeral expenses of those who are dead. All these societies, we infer from the general tenor of the Report, are more or less watched by the Government. They are controlled by official pressure into a conformity of practice with principle, and are not allowed to expend 80 per cent. of their receipts on the salaries and feasts of their committeemen From all these circumstances one might infer that the French workman is a well-trained, disciplined, and contented man, thrifty in the accumulation of funds which can be so well economized, and grateful to the Government which thus stimulates and rewards his thrift. He who would make such a supposition would find himself strangely disabused by facts. The French artisan in general, and the Parisian artisan in particular, is neither grateful nor contented. The wages which he receives are on a level with those of his English compeer. But, in Paris at any rate, he does not save or invest more largely than the Englishman. He does not, it is true, guzzle and swill away his earnings as too many London workmen do. But he is not a whit less extravagant in his own way. He expends a large proportion of his wages on what he calls his *plaisirs*. Fetes, cafes, dancing-saloons, music-halls, singing-rooms, in which the indecency is more striking than the melody or the wit, make as great a drain on his resources as the alehouse and gin-palace do on those of the London mechanic. And the women are not behind the men in their love of pleasure. Many a wife of a Parisian laborer earning high wages goes into some kind of service, not to make the pot boil at home, but to provide for her *plaisirs* abroad. A working population which thus provides for its own pleasures, and has its education and protection provided for it, ought to be cheerful, and even jolly. But the working population of Paris, though often excited by gayety, knows nothing of permanent contentment. As Mr. Malet says, "No private indulgence, no public legislation, can eradicate from their mind the idea that the capitalist is a vampire feeding on their blood. In the workshop the discipline may be complete; beyond it the employer is treated without respect, and his word is without influence. His efforts to make little arrangements which may be useful are treated not as boons, but as devices to bribe them to additional labor. A large manufacturer, by way of doing a kindness to the hands in his employment, turned on a tap of hot and cold water outside the manufactory, at which any of the families living about could come and help themselves. A workman, on being asked whether the innovation was well received by his fellows, replied simply, without the slightest intention of giving offense, that it appeared to be only a small part of what was due to them. * * * No indulgence appears to them in the light of a spontaneous act of benevolence. They say again and again, It is only part of what is due to us." It is not a pleasant reflection that thousands of French operatives go through their lives imbued with these opinions, which they leave to their children and successors, to be cultivated and developed by the sermons of Socialist teachers in every large town. It is a dreary piece of good fortune which forbids a Parisian workman to have grandchildren; otherwise this teaching would fructify more rapidly than it has done hitherto. To the alternate excitements of indulgence and insurrection is due a result which proves the unwholesomeness of Parisian life, and precludes the hereditary transmission of an inexorable communism in the same families.

We turn from France to Switzerland. Here, at all events, the life of the operative should be at once happy, contented, and self-dependent. He is the citizen of a country which has grand national traditions, and of which all the inhabitants are equal. Neither is political equality marred by those inequalities of fortune which make American republicanism such a ludicrous mockery. The only plutocrats are the bankers and the hotel-keepers; and even their interests are often identified with those of their poorer neighbors by the prevailing spirit of association. Where people are politically equal, and where primogeniture does not exist, one would expect to see all equally dependent on their own exertions. But this is not the case. There is unmistakably a poor class in all parts of Switzerland, and in some parts this is very poor indeed. For this both the cantonal and the communal authorities exert themselves to provide education, to and employment, and even furnish cheap food. In the forest districts the communes generally distribute wood gratuitously. Mr. Bonar writes:—"There is not a single family throughout the canton of Argovie which does not receive annually from 120 to 180 cubic feet of wood." After following the very minute details of the aid liberally given by local authorities and rich men in Switzerland to their poorer fellow-citizens—details on which Mr. Bonar dwells with unction—it is impossible to read the following sentence without a smile:—"Not only are the industrious classes specially favored by accidental circumstances of climate, etc., but their natural self-independence of character enables them to form a powerful link by their numbers in that firm chain of brotherhood which," etc. Many a true word is spoken in jest. Probably the substitution of the word "self-independence" for "self-dependence" was not wholly unintentional. Certainly Mr. Bonar's whole description is that of a people who, though industrious, and in some cantons very laborious, are altogether more dependent on others than on themselves. That men who work so hard as the Swiss laborers, and who, like them, often have land of their own, should not be able to subsist exclusively on their own toil, is strange enough. But it is yet more strange that they should dip their fingers into the public purse, or into the pockets of their richer neighbors, for the acquirement of education, of fuel, and of food When we see communism of so advanced a kind practised by two nations like the Swiss and the French, in each of which equal division of property is recognized, and primogeniture repudiated, we may approximately reckon the distance of time at which similar practices will become familiar to ourselves, who have already increased the power and diminished the taxation of our poor, who have opened free dormitories to the more adventurous of our roving mendicants, and who still retain a monopoly of land which is especially obnoxious to that numerous class which thinks that all property is a mistake, if not a crime, and that the only good of the rich is to give money to the poor. Only we may venture to hope that, when that time comes, we shall have learned to call things by their right names, and that the sovereign *proletaire*, while he maintains himself entirely on the involuntary contributions of oppressed opulence, will not insist on being complimented in the reports of foreign diplomatists for his thrift, prudence, and self-dependence.

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NOTICE.—Persons wanting any of the above-mentioned articles of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Furniture, etc., can be accommodated on the most liberal terms, at the lowest prices, payable by the week or month, if desired.
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FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES,
I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes.
For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Embossed, and Plain, by
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SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 ODENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

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Dealers in Government Securities,
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Free from U. S. Taxes.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000,

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the

Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company....	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds.....	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

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SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
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WE OFFER FOR SALE

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.
The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.
The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.
We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1.
For further particulars apply to

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Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

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The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.
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We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.
They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.
A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.
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Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.
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LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

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Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE ART OF RETICENCE.

From the London Saturday Review.

Among other classifications we may divide the world into those who live by impulse and the undirected flow of circumstance, and those who map out their lives according to art and a definite design. These last, however, are wonderfully rare, few people having capacity enough to construct any persistent plan of life or to carry it through if even they have begun one—it being so much easier to follow nature and drift with the stream than to work by rule and square, and build up even a beaver's dam. Now, in the matter of reticence, how few people understand this as an art, and how almost entirely it is by the mere chance of temperament whether a person is confidential or reticent, with his heart on his sleeve or not to be got at by a pickaxe, irritatingly silent or contemptibly loquacious. Sometimes indeed we do find one who, like Talleyrand, has mastered the art of an eloquent reticence from alpha to omega, and knows how to conceal everything without showing that he conceals anything; but we find such a person very seldom, and we do not always understand his value when we have him. Anyone not a born fool can resolve to keep silence on certain points, but it takes a master mind to be able to talk and yet not tell. Silence, indeed, self-evident and unmasked, though a safe method, is but a clumsy one, and to be tolerated only in very timid or very young people. "Le silence est le parti plus sur pour celui qui se defie de soi-meme," says Rochefoncauld; yet we do not preach total abstinence as the best order of life for a wise and disciplined person, any more than we would put strong ankles into leg-irons, or forbid a rational man to handle a sword. Besides, silence may be as expressive, as tell-tale even, as speech, and at the best there is no art in shutting one's lips and sitting mute; though indeed too few people have got even so far as this in the art of reticence, but tell everything they know as surely as water flows through a sieve, and are safe just in proportion to their ignorance. But there is art, the most consummate art, in appearing absolutely frank, yet never telling anything which it is not wished should be known, in being pleasantly chatty and conversational, yet never committing oneself to a statement or an opinion which might be used against one afterwards—*ars celare artem* in keeping one's own counsel as well as in other things. It is only after a long acquaintance with this kind of person that you find out he has been substantially reticent throughout, though apparently so frank. Caught by his easy manner, his genial talk, his ready sympathy, you have confided to him not only all you have of your own, but all you have of other people's; and it is only long after, when you reflect quietly undisturbed by the magnetism of his presence, that you come to the knowledge of how reticent he has been in the midst of this seeming frankness, and how little reciprocity there has been in your confidences together. You know such people for years, and you never know really more of them at the end than you did in the beginning. You cannot lay your finger on a fact that would in any way place them in your power; and though you did not notice it at the time, and don't know how it has been done now, you feel that they have never trusted you, and have all along carefully avoided anything like confidence. But you are at their mercy by your own rashness, and if they do not destroy you it is because they are reticent for you as well as towards you; perhaps because they are good-natured, perhaps because they despise you for your very frankness too much to hurt you; but above all things not because they are unable. How you hate them when you think of the skill with which they took all that was offered to them, yet never let you see they gave back nothing for their own part—rather by the jugglery of manner made you believe that they were giving back as much as they were receiving! Perhaps it was a little ungenerous; but they had the right to argue that if you could not keep your own counsel you would not be likely to keep theirs, and it was only kind at the time to let you hoodwink yourself so that you might not be offended. In manner genial, frank, conversational, sympathetic—in substance absolutely secret, cautious, never taken off their guard, never seduced into dangerous confidences, as careful for their friends as they are for themselves, and carful even for strangers unknown to them—these people are the salvation as they are the charm of society; never making mischief, and, by their habitual reticence, raising up barriers at which gossip halts and rumor dies. No slander is ever traced to them, and what they know is as though it were not. Yet they do not make the clumsy mistake of letting you see that they are better informed then yourself on certain subjects, and know more about the current scandals of the day than they choose to reveal; on the contrary, they listen to your crude mistakes with a highly edified air, and leave you elated with the idea that you have let them behind the scenes, and told them more than they knew before. If they had only spoken, your elation would not have been very long-lived. Of all personal qualities this art of reticence is the most important and valuable for a professional man to possess. Lawyer or physician, he must be able to hold all and hear all without betraying by word or look, by injudicious defense any more than by overt treachery, by anger at a malicious accusation any more than by a smile at an egregious mistake; his business is to be reticent, not exculpatory, to maintain silence, not set up a defense nor yet proclaim the truth. To do this well requires a rare combination of good qualities, among which are tact and self-respect in about equal amount, self-command, and the power of hitting that fine line which marks off reticence from deception. No man was ever thoroughly successful as either a lawyer or physician who did not possess this combination; and with it even a modest amount of technical skill can be made to go a long way.

Valuable in society, at home the reticent are so many forms of living death. Eyes have they and see not, ears and hear not, and the faculty of speech seems to have been given them in vain. They go out and they come home, and they tell you nothing of all they have seen. They have heard all sorts of news and seen no end of pleasant things, but they come down to breakfast the next morning as mute as fishes, and if you want it you must dig out your own information, bit by bit, by sequential, categorical questioning. Not that they are surly or ill-natured, they are only reticent. They are disastrous enough to those who are associated with them, and make the worst partners in the world in business or marriage; for you never know what is going on, or where you are, and you must be content to walk blindfolded if you walk with them. They tell you nothing beyond what they are obliged, take you into no confidence, never consult you, never arrest their own action for your concurrence; and the consequence is that you live with them in the dark, if you are timid, for ever afraid of looming catastrophes, and more like a captive bound to the car of their fortunes than like the coadjutor with a voice in the manner of the driving and the right to assist in the direction of the journey. This is the reticence of temperament, and we see it in children from quite an early age—those children who are trusted by the servants, and are their favorites in consequence, because they tell no tales; but it is a disposition that may become dangerous unless watched, and that is always liable to degenerate into falsehood. For reticence is just on the boundary of deception, and it needs but a very little step to take one over the border. Still nothing can be more foolish or more suicidal, to say nothing of its sin, than lying. No man's memory is so good as to enable him to lie with constant impunity. Some day there must come the inevitable slip, and one such slip of memory and consequent discovery will undo the careful labor of a life, and reduce the whole fabric to a heap of unsightly ruins.

That obtrusive kind of reticence which parades itself, which makes mysteries and lets you see there are mysteries, which keeps silence and flaunts it in your face as an intentional silence, brooding over things you are not worthy to know—that silence which is as loud as words is one of the most irritating things in the world, and can be made one of the most insulting. If words are sharp arrows, this kind of dumbness is even sharper, and all the worse because it puts it out of your power to complain. You cannot bring into court a list of looks and shrugs, or make it a grievance that a man held his tongue while you raved, and to all appearance kept his temper when you lost yours. Yet all of us who have had any experience that way know that his holding his tongue was the very reason why you raved, and that if he had spoken for his own share the worst of the tempest would have been allayed. This is a common manner of tormenting, however, with reticent people who have a moral twist; and to fling stones at you from behind the shield of silence by which they have sheltered themselves is a pastime that hurts only one of the combatants. Reticence, though at times one of the greatest social virtues that we possess, is also at times one of the most disastrous personal conditions. Half our modern novels turn on the misery brought about by mistaken reticence; and though novelists generally exaggerate the circumstances they deal with, they are not wrong in their facts. If the waters of strife have been let loose because of many words, there have been broken hearts before now because of none, or not sufficient. Old proverbs, to be sure, inculcate the value of reticence, and the wisdom of keeping one's own counsel. If speech is silvern, silence is golden, in popular philosophy; and the youth is ever enjoined to be like the wise man, and keep himself free from the peril of words. Yet for all that, next to truth, on which society rests, mutual knowledge is the best working virtue, and a state of reticent distrust is more prudent than noble. Many people think it a fine thing to live with their most intimate friends as if they would one day become their enemies, and never let even their deepest affections strike root so far down as confidence. They rearrange La Bruyere's famous maxim, "L'on peut avoir la confiance de quelqu'en sans en avoir le cœur," and take it quite the contrary way; but perhaps the heart which gives itself, divorced from confidence, is not worth accepting, and reticence where there is love sounds almost a contradiction in terms. Indeed, the certainty of unlimited confidences where there is love is one of the strongest of all the arguments in favor of general reticence. For in nine cases out of ten you tell your secrets and open your heart, not only to your friend, but to your friend's wife, or husband, or lover; and second-hand confidence is rarely held sacred if it can be betrayed with impunity.

By an apparent contradiction, reticent people who tell nothing are often the most charming letter-writers. Full of chit-chat, of descriptions dashed off with a warm and flowing pen, giving all the latest news well authenticated and not scandalous, and breathing just the right amount of affection according to the circumstances of the correspondents—a naturally eloquent person who has cultivated the art of reticence writes letters unequalled for charm of manner. The first impression of them is superb, enchanting, enthralling, like the bouquet of old wine; but, on reconsideration, what have they said? Absolutely nothing. This charming letter, apparently so full of matter, is an answer to a great, good, honest outpour wherein you laid bare that foolish heart of yours, and delivered up your soul for anatomical examination; and you looked for a reply based on the same lines. At first delighted, you are soon chilled and depressed by such a return, and you feel that you have made a fool of yourself, and that your correspondent is laughing in his sleeve at your insane propensity to "gush." So must it be till that good time comes when man shall have no need to defend himself against his fellows, when confidence shall not bring sorrow nor trust betrayal, and when the art of reticence shall be as obsolete as the art of fence, or the Socratic method.

FURNITURE, ETC.

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Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of

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Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 3 18smwfm

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WISHART'S COLUMN

A Change without Alteration.

Most of the cities of our Union have pet names—titles of endearment which are almost as well known as their proper titles. Thus we have the Garden City, the Hub, the Crescent and the Twin. One among our larger capitals has a name which is merely a translation of its own into a more familiar and better understood language. We mean Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love. It is a city of which an American may well be proud, for here the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the heart of every patriot swells with a nobler emotion as he looks upon the bell which pealed forth with joy at a nation's deliverance. The philanthropist feels his heart throb with pleasure as he views the noble institutions which a magnificent charity has erected in that favored spot to relieve the distress of humanity. The friend of science rejoices to see the city of the great American printer and philosopher abounding in institutes for science and nurseries of art. Medical students resort to Philadelphia for their professional training. The young man intending to adopt the Bar as his occupation seeks her classic groves. The architect finds in her streets and squares, her solemn temples and gorgeous palaces, fit examples for his study and imitation. The merchant from other cities looks with wonder upon the commercial facilities of Philadelphia, her double port, her mineral treasures poured into her lap from the exhaustless resources of the Commonwealth and the manufacturing energies which put the wheels of industry in motion and send the products of her artisans and the result of the energies of her capitalists to the farthest regions of the West and all points of the compass. From Philadelphia as from a modern Bethesda a healing pool for the diseases of humanity flow out the grand remedies which have stood the test of time, and are known and valued wherever mankind is liable to the ills of flesh or the accidents of climate. Why it is we know not, but probably from her magnificent central position of our country, those members of the healing art who furnish the whole world with remedies for every complaint seem to have made their headquarters in the City of Brotherly Love.

We could enumerate, had we space and time, a large number of houses engaged in this noble work. Second to none, take, for instance, those well-known medicines, the Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Dyspepsia Pills. The results of long experience and the subject of many papers before the Philosophical Society of Great Britain, it was left to America to see their virtues fully tested, and to Philadelphia to become the great centre from which they traversed half the world. Originally introduced by L. Q. C. WISHART, they rapidly became popular and brought fame and fortune to their proprietor, who some twelve months ago died, full of years and honors, respected and regretted by all who knew him. These medicines for that peculiarly American complaint—chronic indigestion or dyspepsia—together with his fortune, fell into good hands, and the worthy sons carry on their manufacture and distribution. HENRY R. WISHART, the principal manager, is recognized by the profession as a promising man, though scarcely thirty years old, possessed of the energy which is requisite in his calling, and which is so peculiarly characteristic of the Philadelphians. He, well knowing that they have something the world wants and the people will have, is extending the fame and knowledge of his father's bequest through the length and breadth of the land by an extensive system of newspaper advertising; and the village must be remote, the drug store extremely rare, which is not supplied with a stock of the Tar Cordial and Dyspepsia Pills, two preparations which, at the present day, stand foremost in the ranks of patent medicines, and which are the sheet-anchor of health when once that kitchen of the body, the human stomach, gives way under the distressing symptoms of confirmed indigestion. Young and enterprising, a future lies before the WISHARTS of which any man might be proud, and which they will, we predict, grasp and use with prudence and success. A trade immense to contemplate lies in the articles and the men.—*Davenport Democrat.*

DR. WISHART'S

PINE TREE

TAR CORDIAL.

Nature's Great Remedy.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, etc. etc.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections, equal to Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial? We answer—

First. It cures—not by stopping coughs, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

Second. Most throat and lung remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringent effects the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

Third. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of certificates from men and women of unquestionable character, who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A physician in attendance, who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tordial, $1 50 per bottle; $11 per dozen. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address

L. Q. C. WISHART,

No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,

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SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the season on the 22d June. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, will open for the reception of guests on the 25th of June.
Terms, $15 and $16 per week.
6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.)
The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.
JACOB RIVELL,
6 11 1m THOMAS GREENWELL, } Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, will open for the season on the 18th of June. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.
Fine Stabling for horses in the premises.
Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.
6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINCKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6-1-2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, will open for the season June 18. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.
G. W. HINCKLE & CO.,
6 11 1m Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.
This new and delightfully located Hotel will soon be open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.
6 11 1m H BLOOD, Proprietor.

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character. JOHN METZ,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
6 11 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 11 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.
6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, will open on the 15th June. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the Island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
is now open for the reception of visitors.
6 11 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 1m

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN. ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC AVENUE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the season, June 20.
Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.
6 11 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel. Terms $12 to $15 per week. CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of June. For rooms, apply to Mrs. BEVINE, No. 1323 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 1m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street.
6 11 1m M. B. FIELD.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will be open for the season the 25th of June.
6 11 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season
6 11 1m MRS. CULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.
6 11 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
S. B. MORSE, Superintendent. 6 11 1m

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOTICE.

The first volume of ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA is now complete and bound. Subscriptions taken either for bound volumes or in numbers.

Parties thinking of subscribing had better send in their names at once, as the price of the work will unquestionably be advanced to non-subscribers.

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LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE Estate of GEORGE W. BENNERS, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the city and county of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to or those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them without delay to EDWIN H. FITLER,
5 11 w 6t* No. 23 N. WATER Street.

MEDICAL.

NO CURE, NO PAY! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at FARNALL & CO'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and No. 602 ARCH Street. 5 20 3rp

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES,
MAY 30, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Wm. Lerch, Sr., Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m3

SUMMER RETREAT.

THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE

AT THE

CRYSTAL SPRING,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

This splendid Hotel, charmingly situated, elegantly furnished with new and costly furniture, and replete with every modern comfort and convenience, is now open for the season,
Twenty trains to and from Allentown daily.
Carriages will be sent to the depot to meet guests, and the Fountain House Coaches meet every train.
J. L. HEISE, Proprietor,
P. W. H. DESHLER, Superintendent. 3i 1m

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY.

Having purchased the METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., I beg leave to inform the public that I have made sundry additions and alterations in the establishment for the comfort, convenience and accommodation of guests. To secure their comfort and to promote their pleasure will be my only aim, and it is my determination to offer all the inducements that can be promised at any other Watering Place in the United States.
The patronage bestowed on this establishment in former years I respectfully solicit during the coming season. F. W. VAN OSTEN, Proprietor.
Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1, is engaged for the season. 6 8 12t

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

SEA-GIRT HOUSE,

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.

This pleasant Summer Resort, situated directly on the Atlantic shore, will open on JUNE 1, 1870.
Cars leave Walnut street wharf at 2 o'clock P. M. for Farmingdale, where carriages will be in waiting to convey guests to the house. Address
C. GARRETSON, Squan Village,
5 28 swst Monmouth County, N. J.

BENTZ HOUSE,

Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,

CARLISLE, PENNA.

The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.
Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT BISHOPTHORPE, BETHLEHEM, PA.—First-class in every respect. Rooms large and airy. Grounds extensive and shady. Pure, *soft* spring water introduced into the house for drinking and bathing. The house is twenty minutes' walk from the depot. Fine plank walk to the church and to the depot. Five trains daily to Philadelphia, and eight trains daily to New York. Persons fond of fishing can have several hours' fine sport by taking the early morning trains up, and fishing in the mountain streams that empty into the Lehigh river. House will be ready to receive boarders on and after June 27. For terms and further particulars apply to MRS. ANABLE,
6 8 2w Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Pa.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $3·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO,
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

MCMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wlm 3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

GENUINE OROIDE

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

$12, $15, $20, $25.

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.

JAMES CERARD & CO.,

No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS)

3 28 mwf3 NEW YORK.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 15 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.
Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, MIRRORS, BEDDING, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, REFRIGERATORS, CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
June 16, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, etc. [6 14 2t

Sale No. 1431 Spruce street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH-PLATE MANTEL MIRRORS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
June 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1431 Spruce street, by catalogue, the entire superior furniture, comprising suit walnut drawing-room furniture, covered with fine figured reps, made by G. Vomer; fine French-plate mantel mirrors, 4 suits fine lace curtains, walnut hall furniture, walnut and mahogany dining room furniture, walnut bookcase, walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, handsome carpets, etc. 6 15 2t

Sale by order of Commissioner of Highways.
LUMBER AND STONE SLEEPERS, BROAD STREET.
On Friday afternoon,
June 17, at 4 o'clock, at the corner of Broad and Race streets, will be sold, the Lumber and Stone Sleepers on Broad street, from Market to Vine street. 6 15 2t

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE, MANUFACTURED BY A. BARLOW.
On Monday Morning,
June 20, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, an extensive assortment of superior furniture, including walnut parlor suits, covered with plush and other fine material; elegant library and hall furniture; superior dining-room furniture; extension tables, sideboards, bookcases, etageres, centre and bouquet tables, elegant chamber furniture, fancy chairs, etc.
The sale will comprise a large amount of first-class furniture, and will be held in our large salesroom, second story.
Persons about furnishing will find it to their advantage to attend the above sale.
Now arranged for examination. 6 15 4t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
June 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 10 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
June 17, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc. 3 6 11 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
June 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 14 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 15 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT DIAMONDS AND FINE WATCHES, STOCK OF MESSRS. EPHRAIM & ISAACS.
On Thursday Morning,
June 16, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, by Messrs. Ephraim & Isaacs, previous to their removal, will offer at public auction a splendid selection of elegant diamonds and watches. The assortment of diamonds is very fine, embracing ladies' sets, gents' pins and rings, clusters and solitaires, clusters from 1 to 3 carats, all elegantly mounted.
FINE WATCHES.—Gold and silver watches, etc.
Full particulars in catalogues ready on Wednesday, at which time the goods will be on exhibition at the auction rooms.
This sale presents a fine opportunity for purchasers, as all the goods were selected with special care by Messrs. Ephraim & Isaacs for their best retail sales. 6 13 3t

Sale at No. 1503 Green Street.
HANDSOME DOUBLE THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE; ELEGANT CARVED WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE; Fine Oil Paintings and Engravings; Fine French-plate Mantel, Pier, and Convex Mirrors; Handsome Velvet Carpets, Lace Curtains, Silver Safe, Etc. Etc.
On Monday morning,
June 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1503 Green street, by catalogue, the elegant residence, and furniture of a family going to Europe, including handsome walnut drawing-room furniture, elegant console and centre tables, handsome walnut and morocco dining-room furniture, six fine French plate mantel, pier, and Gouvres mirrors in elaborate walnut frames, oak library furniture, fine oil paintings, "Fruit" by Carl Baum, finely-colored engravings, silver safe made by Evans & Watson, fine lace curtains, handsome velvet carpets, very fine spring and hair mattresses, bed and table linen, fine china and glassware, kitchen furniture, etc. etc.
ELEGANT DOUBLE THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE.
Immediately previous to the sale of furniture, will be sold the Elegant Double Three-story Brick Residence, with back building and large lot of ground, 40 feet front by 101 feet in depth, situate No. 1503 Green street.
The house is in good repair, ceiling handsomely frescoed, has all modern improvements, etc.
Subject to an irredeemable ground rent of two hundred and seven dollars and forty-five cents ($207·45). 6 11 7t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY AND CHAMBER FURNITURE; Oak and Walnut Dining-Room Furniture, Fine Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, 5 Rosewood Piano-fortes, 15 Fine Gilt Frame Mantel and Pier Glasses; Fine Oil Paintings and Engravings, Several Suits of Walnut and Painted Cottage Furniture, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, Decorated China Toilet Sets and Spittoons, Bronze Clocks, Silver-plated Ware and Table Cutlery, Office Desks and Tables, etc.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of New Furniture from several of our best Cabinetmakers.
ENTIRE FURNITURE FROM A LARGE DWELLING.
At the same time will be sold, the entire Furniture of a large dwelling, the owner leaving the city. 6 15 2t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.
Personal attention given to sales of Household Furni

TORN TO PIECES.

Terrible Affair in a Travelling Circus—Three Men Devoured Alive by Lions.

The usually quiet little village of Middletown, Missouri, was lately thrown into a painful fever of excitement by an awful catastrophe which occurred to the band lately attached to James Robinson & Co.'s circus and animal show, and led by Prof. M. C. Sexton.

Upon starting out from Cincinnati for the season, the management determined to produce something novel in the way of a band chariot, and conceived the idea of mounting the band upon the colossal den of performing Numidian lions, and which would form one of the principal and most imposing features of the show.

Although repeatedly warned by Professor Sexton that he deemed the cage insecure and dangerous in the extreme, the managers still persisted in compelling the band to ride upon it. On the fatal morning of the 12th, the band took their places and the procession commenced to move amid the shouts of the multitude of rustics who had assembled to witness the grand pageant, and hear the enlivening strains of music. Not a thought of danger was entertained by any one, but the awful catastrophe was about to occur.

As the driver endeavored to make a turn in the streets the leaders became entangled and threw the entire team into confusion, and he lost control of them, and becoming frightened they broke into a violent run. Upon the opposite side of the street the fore-wheel of the cage came in contact with a large rock with such force as to cause the braces and stanchions which supported the roof to give away, thereby precipitating the entire band into the awful pit below.

For an instant the vast crowd were paralyzed with fear, but for a moment only, and then arose such a shriek of agony as was never heard before. The awful groans of terror and agony which arose from the poor victims who were being torn, lacerated by the frightful monsters below, was heartrending and sickening to a terrible degree. Every moment some one of the band would extricate themselves from the debris and leap over the sides of the cage to the ground with a wild spring and faint away upon striking the earth, so great was their terror. But human nature could not stand and see men literally devoured before their very eyes, for there were willing hearts and strong arms ready to render every assistance necessary to rescue the unfortunate victims of this shocking calamity.

A hardware store which happened to stand opposite was invaded by the request of the noble-hearted proprietor, and pitchforks, crowbars and long bars of iron, and in fact every available weapon was brought into requisition. The side doors of the cage were quickly torn from their fastenings, and then a horrible sight was presented to view. Mingled among the brilliant uniform of the poor unfortunates lay legs, arms, torn from their sockets and half devoured, while the savage brutes glared ferociously with their sickly, green-colored eyes upon the petrified crowd. Professor Charles White arrived at this moment, and gave orders in regard to extricating the dead and wounded, he well knowing it would be a difficult and dangerous undertaking to remove them from the infuriated monsters

Stationing men with forks and bars at every available point, he sprang fearlessly into the den amid the savage monsters, and commenced raising the wounded, and passing them upon the outside to their friends. He had succeeded in removing the wounded, and was proceeding to gather up the remains of the lifeless, when the mammoth lion, known to showmen as Old Nero, sprang with a frightful roar upon his keeper, fastening his teeth and claws in him, in his neck and shoulders, lacerating him in a horrible manner. Professor White made three herculean efforts to shake the monster off, but without avail, and gave orders to fire upon him.

The contents of four of Colt's navies were immediately poured into the carcass of the ferocious animal, and he fell dead; and the brave little man, notwithstanding the fearful manner in which he was wounded, never left the cage until every vestige of the dead was carefully gathered together and placed upon a sheet, preparatory for burial. It was found that three of the ten who mounted the cage a short time before were killed outright, and four others terribly lacerated. The names of the killed are August Schoer, Conrad Freelz, and Charles Greiner. Coffins were procured and an immediate burial determined upon, as the bodies were so frightfully torn and lacerated as to be unrecognizable to their most intimate friends. It was a melancholy day for Middletown, and a sadder day for the friends and companions of the deceased.

Of all that vast multitude who started out in the morning with anticipations of a glad holiday, few left for their homes with dry eyes after the triple funeral, for the entire community followed the remains to the quiet little cemetery. At midnight the carcass of the slain beast was quietly buried on the lot where was intended to be given the exhibition, but which was never accomplished. There is a terrible responsibility resting upon some one, which should be thoroughly investigated, and the guilty parties be brought to a quick and speedy punishment. The lions are the same ones which nearly cost Professor Charles White his life two years ago, while travelling with the Thayer and Noyes party, and were known to be a very dangerous cage of animals.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RELAPSING FEVER.—The Rev. J. Long reports to us that eleven cases of relapsing fever were sent to the Hospital on Monday from the Bedford street district, nine yesterday and six this morning. The fever is rapidly extending throughout the entire section of the city surrounding Bedford, Spafford, and St. Mary streets. In Larkins street, below Front and between Lombard and South, a whole family has been taken down with it, and four of its members were removed to the Hospital yesterday. As an example of the dangerous character of the fever, may be mentioned the case of the house No. 513 S. Sixth street. This was closed some weeks ago by order of the Board of Health, and after its fever-stricken occupants were removed it was thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed. Recently it was rented to a very respectable and cleanly family, and within six days of their moving in three of them were taken with the fever and will be removed to the hospital to-day. This is sufficient to show that if this fearful disease is to be managed at all it will be necessary to institute radical measures, and something will have to be done soon if the present summer is not to be made memorable by a devastating pestilence. The Board of Health have pooh-poohed this matter from the beginning, and all they have done as yet for the purpose of checking this disease is scarcely a beginning.

The members of the medical profession in this city have also been derelict in their duty. Many of them appear to know nothing about the characteristics of the fever or the proper methods of dealing with it, and they have made no efforts whatever to either warn the public or to have measures instituted for checking the fever. In case the relapsing fever should spread over the city during the summer the public cannot say that sufficient warning has not been given, and if the Board of Health and others in authority do not do their duty it is because they have not sufficiently felt the pressure of public opinion. If anything is to be done it is high time that an efficient commencement was made, and we hope that some action will be taken at an early day and before it is too late.

THE MONTGOMERY LIGHT GUARD.—The crack Boston military organization known as the Montgomery Light Guard, which is to compete with Company A, 4th Regiment, at the Academy to-night, this morning paid a visit to Independence Hall. Owing to the illness of Mr. Fox, who is confined to his house, no formal reception was tendered them. After a thorough inspection of the place they started on a tour of inspection of the Mint, Girard College, Union League, and other places of interest, under the guidance of Colonel Sellers and an efficient committee of arrangements.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock this morning James Coyle, whilst attempting to get on a train of coal cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Long lane and Mifflin street, fell, and the train passing over his body, was instantly killed. His body was removed to the residence of his brother-in-law, Twenty-first and Christian streets. Deceased has been married but two months.

UP IN A BALOON.—Chief Mulholland arrived home from Harrisburg this morning, and his first official act was to order the summary dismissal of officer Charles Prendville from the force.

DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS.—The second return under the new delinquent tax law was made to the City Treasurer this morning—$48,672 31.

SAD DROWNING CASUALTY.—Last night Albert R. Baker, residing at No. 1021 Wister street; William C. De Aumond, residing at No. 949 S. Twenty-first street; Maggie Cade, residing at No. 1010 Brown street, and another young lady, named Sallie Brearley, went on a boating excursion as far as the Falls of Schuylkill. Returning about 11 o'clock, they, when but a short distance out, struck a rock, and stove a hole in the front of the boat. De Aumond went to the bow to fix the leak, when he lost his balance and pitched overboard, his feet catching in the rope. Baker and the girls were seated in the stern of the boat, when, of a sudden, it capsized and they were precipitated into the river. Both of the young men being excellent swimmers, kept perfectly collected, and succeeded in partially quieting their companions. Baker seized Maggie by the waist and Sallie by the dress, and thus they floated to the vicinity of the Falls Bridge, De Aumond meantime endeavoring to break loose from the rope, and calling on them to keep up courage. Suddenly they disappeared, and the boat swinging round under one of the piers, De Aumond was enabled to extricate himself, but at too late a moment. The Harbor Police have been grappling for the bodies, but thus far have been unsuccessful, losing their boat-hooks and irons in their futile attempts.

SALE OF FURNITURE.—On Monday next M. Thomas & Sons will sell at their auction rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, are extensive assortment of first-class furniture, manufactured by A. Barber. The assortment comprises walnut parlor sets covered with plush and other fine materials, library and hall furniture, very handsome drawing-room furniture, extensive tables, sideboards, bookcases, etc. The articles will be on exhibition with catalogues for three days previous to the sale, and those who are fitting up their houses will do well to call and examine for themselves. There will undoubtedly be many opportunities for great bargains.

MORE MILITARY VISITORS.—Four companies of Cadets from the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Delaware county, Pa., passed through our city at noon to-day, on their way to Florence Heights, where they intended spending the day. They are under the command of Colonel Patton and number 80. Whilst in front of the State House, they went through the movements of the manual of arms and exhibited great proficiency.

$100.—Francis Logue was yesterday arrested at Broad and Buttonwood streets. Francis is charged with stealing $100 from his uncle, James Greenhalgh, No. 4505 Silier street, Frankford, while paying him a visit. The prisoner will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr to-day.

HORSE THIEF.—George Meyers yesterday sold a horse to a man named Tomlinson, Vine street, above Twelfth. Subsequently another party claimed the horse and proved property. This led to the arrest of George, and Alderman Massey held him to answer for the theft of the quadruped.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—John R. Hunter was arrested at Seventh and St. Mary streets last night on the charge of having stolen two shawls, a child's wrapper, and a gum blanket, which articles were found on him. Alderman Kerr held him to answer.

FELL DEAD.—Bridget McCaffery, a servant girl, residing in Sixth street, above Catharine, fell dead this morning, just as she was entering the house of a neighbor. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

MUSIC.—An organ-grinder, named Vescor Lane, was arrested at Sixth and Market streets yesterday for annoying the neighborhood with his tunes. Alderman Quirk fined him.

A WAIF.—A male child two years old was found in the yard of the Foster home, Twenty-fourth and Poplar streets, this A. M.

DROWNED.—William Barr, aged ten years, was drowned in the canal at Manayunk this morning.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Patent Cases.

United States Circuit Court—Judges Strong and McKennan.

In the case of Fenner vs. Burton, which was a demurrer to plaintiff's bill for an injunction to restrain defendant from infringing a patent beer-pump, before reported, the Court to-day gave judgment overruling the demurrer.

Eben D. Jordan vs. John Bobson *et al.* This is a bill in equity for an injunction to restrain defendants from infringing upon plaintiff's patent-right to a new carding machine, invented by John Goulding and assigned by him to plaintiff. On the part of plaintiff it is set forth that Goulding obtained a fourteen years' patent for the machine in 1826, and subsequently by aid of Congress, in 1862, took out an extension for seven years, which he assigned to plaintiff, who surrendered it and had it reissued with new specifications. It is alleged that defendants have for a course of years been manufacturing the article, without license from the plaintiff, and much to his injury, wherefore he prays an injunction to restrain from the infringement, and also a decree for damages for the injury already sustained. The defendants plead that by the expiration of the patent in 1840, and the failure on the inventor's part to have it reissued until 1862, the invention became a matter of common right, and every citizen was entitled to make, use, and sell it.

The case is now being argued by Furman Sheppard and H. T. Fenton, Esqrs., for plaintiff, and Richard White and Nathan Sharpless, Esqrs., for defendants.

—Mr. Horace Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., has nearly completed a library building, at a cost of $50,000, and ordered $8000 worth of valuable books, intending to present the whole to the town for public use.

FINE STATIONERY,

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,

Card Engraver and Stationer

CROQUET.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

A full set, 8 balls and 8 mallets, $3.50.

Sixteen different kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers, mwsfl

No. 913 ARCH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Third Congressional District,

12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th Wards.

A GRAND SERENADE

Will be given by the MANUFACTURERS AND WORKINGMEN of the THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT to the

HON. LEONARD MYERS,

At his residence, No. 502 North SIXTH Street,

This (Wednesday) Evening,

June 15, at 9½ o'clock, in honor of his renomination to Congress.

The different Ward Associations are invited to participate. The 19th ward Republican Association will fall in line from Headquarters, Frankford road and York street, at 8½, sharp; 18th ward from Headquarters, Marlborough and Richmond streets; 17th ward from Headquarters, Front and Master streets; 16th ward from Headquarters, Rachel and Laurel streets; 12th ward, from Fifth and Green streets, and 13th ward, Franklin and Buttonwood streets.

By order of Committee of Arrangements on behalf of Manufacturers.

JOHN DORNAN,
EDW. H. FITLER,
HAMILTON DISSTON,
HENRY HOLMES.

On behalf of Workingmen.

BENJ. McCORMACK,
C. HESLEY,
JAMES BOYD,
VALENTINE EARY,
ARTHUR McMASTERS.

City Guard Band and Independence Drum Corps take notice. 1t*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Violent Earthquakes in Japan

Towns and Villages Destroyed.

Monument to Oneida Victims.

First Day of the Ascot Races

The National Union League.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Union League.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. A large attendance is anticipated in view of the preparations now in progress for the fall elections.

Lincoln University.

A Congressional delegation left this morning to attend the annual commencement exercises of the Lincoln University at Oxford, Pa. Among the party are Representatives Townsend, Covode, Gilfillan, Taylor, Mercur, Arnell, Prosser, Julian, and Whitmore; General O. O. Howard, Commissioner Eaton, of the Educational Bureau; Professor J. M. Langston, and ex-Speaker Grow.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

The United States Steamer Kearsarge

has been relieved from her station along the coast of Peru and is now on her way to Mare Island Navy Yard, where she is to undergo repairs.

The Marine General Court-martial.

at Philadelphia, of which Major Field is President, will be dissolved to-day.

The Tallapoosa

has been ordered from here to Annapolis to tow from there the Macedonian to Norfolk. The Tallapoosa will then go into dry dock for needed repairs, and then receive on board a draft of men for the Plymouth, now at Portsmouth, N. H. On her route north she will stop at Philadelphia, New York, Newport, and Boston.

Admiral Radford,

commanding the European fleet, reports his arrival in the Franklin at Malaga, Spain, May 20, twelve days from Villa Franca, stopping three days at Port Mahon. The Richmond arrived at Villa Franca on the 27th of April from Lisbon, Portugal, having touched at Cadiz, Gibraltar, Cartagena, Port Mahon, and Marseilles. The Richmond was ordered on the 5th of May to proceed to Spezzia, Italy; Athens, Greece, and other ports in the Mediterranean, after which return to Villa Franca and await further orders.

The Juniata

left Spezzia on the 2d of April, arriving at Tunis on the 11th. Left Tunis on the 21st, reaching Malaga on the 29th, and sailed for Gibraltar after transferring her sick to the Supply. She will proceed to Cadiz and other ports in Spain, to protect the interests of American citizens. The Supply arrived at Villa Franca on 9th April from Spezzia, discharged her stores at the naval depot, then left on the 9th, and arrived at Malaga, Spain, on the 20th May. She was then to receive on board the men condemned by medical survey and those under sentences of court martial, and sail direct for New York.

Commander James E. Jouett

reports his arrival in the Michigan at Erie, Pa., from a visit during the recent Fenian troubles to Port Colborne, etc. He thinks that the presence of the Michigan prevented the Fenians from carrying out a thoroughly organized plan to destroy the Welland Canal, large sums of money having been promised to aid them provided they accomplished this object.

The Midshipmen's Boat Race.

Mr. William Blaikie, who trained and coached the midshipmen for their late race with the Quaker City Club of Philadelphia, was to-day made the recipient of a handsome gold watch and chain, the gift of the midshipmen, together with the following note.—

"NAVAL ACADEMY, June 7, 1870.—Mr. Blaikie—Sir:—I am much pleased with the members of the crew having graduated that it becomes my duty to send the accompanying token of our gratitude to you for your kindness and interest manifested in our success in the contest in the row we had with the Quaker City Club. I remain yours, etc., C. D. GALLOWAY.

For the crew and friends, with compliments of J. HUBBARD,
C. D. GALLOWAY,
W. M. WOOD.
J. H. POST.

The Fruit Crop.

Commissioner Delano is in receipt of letters from all parts of the country representing that the prospects of the fruit crop were never more promising, and a large revenue anticipated from the distillation of fruits.

Revenue Receipts in Pennsylvania.

Supervisor Tutton, of Philadelphia, reports that in the Fifth district of Pennsylvania the revenue receipts for the year ending April 30, 1869, were $499,073·82, and for the year ending April 30, 1870, $521,002·45, showing an increase during the past year of $21,928·63.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Maryland Jockey Club.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—A large number of the most influential citizens of this city met last night at Barnum's Hotel, for the purpose of permanently organizing the Maryland Jockey Club. Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, President. The club was organized with the following officers:—President, Governor Bowie; Vice-Presidents, Washington Booth and Colonel Ed. Lloyd; Secretary, James L. McLain; Treasurer, Henry Elliot Johnson; Race Stewards, W. W. Glenn, J. D. Kremmelberg, F. M. Hall, George Small, and F. B. Loney.

The character of the gentlemen present ensures success, and is a guarantee that everything will be perfected for the great races near this city this fall over the course at the Agricultural Fair Grounds. These races were proposed at a meeting in Saratoga, N. Y., in 1868, when thirty gentlemen made entries at $1000 each for the first race.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Cotton dull and nominal at 21¾c. Flour very firm; Howard street superfine, $5@5 50; do. extra, $5·75@7; do. family, $7@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6·25; do. extra, $6@7·25; Western superfine, $5@5·37½; do. extra, $5·62½@6; do. family, $6·25@7. Sales at full prices. Wheat firmer; prime to choice red, $1·55@1·65; good to prime, $1·40@1·50. Corn active; white, $1·20@1·21; yellow, $1·10@1·11. Oats steady. Rye steady. Mess Pork firm at $31. Bacon more active; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 22@23½c. Lard quiet at 16¾@17¼c. Whisky dull and firm at $1·04@1·04½.

FROM THE SOUTH.

North Carolina State Troops.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 15.—Governor Holden has issued an order to the different military divisions of the State for the formation of a regiment of State troops for active service, to be made up of white volunteers if they can be obtained; if not, negroes will be enlisted. He also orders the immediate enrollment of the militia, with instructions to set apart a special number of minute men in each regiment to be used as a reserve.

FROM EUROPE.

The Ascot Races.

London, June 15.—Yesterday was the first day of the Ascot races. The first race was for a gold vase given by her Majesty, and was won by Sideroliter. The second race was for the Prince of Wales stakes, fifty sovereigns, was won by King of Scots. The third race, for the Ascot stakes of twenty-five sovereigns, was won by Musket. The fourth race, for the trial stakes of five sovereigns, was won by Green Riband, and the last race, for the thirteenth Ascot biennial stakes of ten sovereigns, was won by Perth.

The Assassins of Count Darenberg.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—The sentence of the assassins of Count Darenberg, of the Austrian Legation, has been modified. They will not be imprisoned here for a term of years, as was at first contemplated. They will be exiled to Siberia at once.

The City of Ragusa.

LONDON, June 15.—The miniature steamer City of Ragusa, it seems, ran ashore on the coast of Ireland, and was damaged. She put into Queenstown for repairs, and will soon sail again for New York.

Obituary.

Rev. Thomas Luby, mathematician, of Trinity College, Dublin, died in that city last evening.

Last Night's Closing Quotations.

LONDON, June 14—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for account. American securities firmer and higher. United States five-twenties of 1862, 90¼; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 91¼; ten-forties, 87¼. Stocks closed steady; Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central buoyant at 114; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—5 P. M.—Cotton flat and irregular. Middling uplands, 10¾d.; middling Orleans, 10¾@10¾d. The sales to-day have been 7000 bales, including 500 for speculation and export. Red Western wheat at 9s. 1d.@9s. 2d. Spirits Petroleum, 1s.

LONDON, June 14.—Linseed Cakes active at £11 5s. @£11 8s. Tallow dull at 45s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed firmer but not higher. Linseed Oil heavy at £31 5s. @£31 10s. Turpentine firmer at 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Violent Earthquake in Japan—Volcanoes in Violent Eruption.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The steamship Great Republic, from Hong Kong May 12, and Yokohama May 22, arrived to-day. The trip from Japan was pleasant. A violent earthquake had occurred in Japan, the severest since the great earthquake in 1855. The accounts of the disaster are meagre, but it is reported that several villages were destroyed. The great volcanoe of Asamayama, in the interior of the island of Niphon, which had been quiet for centuries, is in violent eruption, accompanied by frequent earthquakes, destroying villages in that vicinity and causing terror among the inhabitants of the province.

The captain of the bark Benefactress reports having observed an active volcano at sea, 200 miles from Yokohama. Some portions of the crater were above the sea. Clouds of steam were issuing therefrom. From the deck of the vessel the water around the volcano appeared to be in a boiling condition.

The Oneida Calamity.

The officers of the United States squadron on the Asiatic station have decided to erect a monument to the memory of the victims of the Oneida disaster.

Liberality of the Japanese.

The Japanese Government have granted permission for the establishment of a school for the instruction of native youths in foreign languages and naval and military tactics. The Japanese troops are now drilled in the European system.

Japanese Markets.

The Japanese market is depressed. A further decline in shirtings and yarn is noted.

In teas there have been but few settlements for the season at hand, and there is a further decline in rates for the old crop.

The operations in silk are limited in consequence of scant arrivals. The weather was favorable to the harvest.

Exchange on London, 4s. 6¼d.; on Paris, 5f. 46c.

Canton advices of May 2 report a moderate trade. American goods were quite neglected.

Chee-Foo advices of the 4th represent trade dull; prices for piece goods were nominal.

The Hankow market was dull.

Attorney-General Leguedere,

at Melbourne, was seriously ill.

The American Consul at Pekin

assumed the duties of the office on the 20th of April.

Shanghae Markets.

At Shanghae there had been no settlements in black teas. The stock was 300,000 chests. The export of green teas to the United States was 19,300,000 pounds. There was no reliable news concerning the silk crop. The settlements were 700 bales. Prices had declined. Exports 586 bales; stock 300 bales. Although there is nothing definite in regard to the new crop, it will probably not reach the last season's. Exchange in London 6¼d. per tael.

FROM THE WEST.

McFarland in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Daniel McFarland, who is now at Madison, Wisconsin, protested to-day to a friend that he was not and never had been insane.

Fire in Wisconsin.

A fire at Platteville, Wisconsin, on Sunday, destroyed the Gales House, the bank building of Isaac Hodges, and McArthur's store and residence. Loss, $15,000.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad to-day the leases between that company and the St. Louis, Lawrence, and Denver road, and a branch to Lexington, Missouri, were unanimously ratified. The former road is cut off between Pleasant Hill and Lawrence, Kansas, which will shorten the distance about twenty miles, and give St. Louis a shorter route to Southern Kansas than she now has.

The Cincinnati Sængerfest.

A large number of the German singing clubs of this city left this evening to attend the Sængerfest at Cincinnati.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Violent Squall—Schooners Capsized.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 15.—A violent squall struck some vessels at anchor in Great Wiconisco, about thirty miles up the bay, on Saturday evening last, and capsized three schooners, one being the Viola, of Crisfield. No lives were lost. On reaching the land the storm uprooted trees, blew out windows and doors, and did much damage to the crops. Its track was about a mile in width.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The steamship Java takes out $150,000 in specie to-day.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 Phila & E 7s	93	$2000 W & Franklin 1st mt.	86
$2000 C & Am 6s, 89	90	80 sh Leh Val R.	c. 57⅞
$600 City 6s, N.	ls. d bill	100½	37 do.	Friday	ls. 57⅞
$10000 do.	c&p	100½	75 sh Penna R.	c. 57⅝
$1000 N Penna 10s	110	3 sh Phila Bk	160
$3000 Pa & N Y C 7s	91¾	30 sh C & Am'l R.	ls. 119⅛
$3000 N Penna 7s	90¾	300 sh Read R.	ls. 53¾
$1000 Pa 2d mt.	c. 98¾	100 do.	b5. 53¾
$4000 Pa 5s	trf. 103	100 do.	53¾
$6000 Wyom Cl 6s	72½	100 do.	s30. 53¾

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Leh gold L.	90	62 sh Penna R.	ls. 57⅜
$5000 do.	87½	100 do.	57⅜
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	91¾	100 do.	s5. 57⅜
10 sh Cam & A R.	119¾	100 sh Ger Tues R	s5 30
40 sh Mipehill R.	ls. 54	100 do.	30

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The President's Cuban Message.

The Excitement Increasing.

Denial of the Cushing Story.

Persecution of Japanese Christians.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Cuban Message.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—It has been reliably ascertained that so far from General Cushing having anything to do with the President's Cuban message, as intimated in the House yesterday, he was much surprised on hearing the document had been communicated to Congress. No one on the outside of the executive department had anything whatever to do with its preparation, or knew of its existence before it was submitted to the members of the Cabinet, two of them, Boutwell and Belknap, being absent from Washington. Those who were present agreed that the condition of affairs in the island of Cuba did not justify a declaration of belligerent rights, and it is known the position of the President is, that while all peoples struggling for their liberty have his sympathies, and while he would be glad to see all who live on this continent in possession of a republican government, his oath of office requires him to see that the Constitution and the laws are executed without regard to his mere individual desires or sympathy.

Visitors at the White House.

Forty-seven members of the Home Circle of the Brotherhood of the Union, male and female, of the cities of Washington and Baltimore, visited the Executive Manion this morning to pay their respects to the President. He received them in the East Room. It was explained to him that the organization was for benevolent as well as patriotic purposes, when the President expressed his thanks for their calling, and the company were severally presented to him and shook hands.

The Porter Assault Case.

The Judiciary Committee heard several witnesses in the case of Porter vs. Woods. Porter testified—Woods met him on the street in Richmond while Porter was on the way to his house to proceed thence to Washington; Woods accosted Porter in a friendly manner, asked Porter to drink; Porter refused, when Woods struck Porter, knocking him down, partially senseless. All this occurred while Porter was absent from his seat on leave of absence, and five days before his leave of absence from the House expired.

Mr. Humphreys corroborated Porter's statement and believed Woods used brass knuckles.

The committee meets again at half-past 7 to-night.

Banks and Fitch.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Several members and Senators called upon the President to-day, and asked him what he thought of the speeches of Banks and Fitch? He did not seem inclined to talk on the subject, but remarked that he hoped the House would not pass the resolution reported by the majority of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Logan and Fish.

It understood that Mr. Logan in his speech to-day will demand the removal of Secretary Fish and will charge that he is too big a load for the Republicans to carry into the campaign.

The Cuban Resolutions.

It is not probable that a vote will be taken on the resolutions. Republicans seem afraid to vote either for or against them. To vote for them would, they think, offend the administration; to vote against them will endanger their success before the people; so they propose to dodge the whole matter.

The Tax on Coal.

The Ways and Means Committee to day reported the free Coal bill, but it was so absurd in the opinion of gentleman who offered the resolution directing them to report the bill, that he asked the House to recommit it with instruction that the committee bring in a bill repealing the import duty on coal. The committee do not want to report any bill.

Mr. Garfield's Little Bill.

Mr. Garfield has again occupied the morning hour with his muddled financial bill. He is floundering through piles of figures, but the House does not seem to be giving him any attention. All the amendments have been voted down, and there is little prospect of the passage of the bill.

The Christian Converts in Japan.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The State Department to-day received despatches from Minister Motley, principally in relation to the persecutions of converts to Christianity in Japan. The British, French, and Prussian Governments are in accord with our own in interposing their good offices for the protection of those Christians.

They will exert their moral powers to this end. Force cannot be used, as no treaty obligations are violated. It appears the Japanese opposition is not because the converts are Christian, but because it is feared the professed faith will render them disloyal to their Government.

FROM EUROPE.

French Official Nominations.

PARIS, June 15.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning contains the following nominations:—Viscount de la Gueronniere, Ambassador to Constantinople, to replace Bourie, made Senator; Count Armind, Ambassador to Lisbon, to replace Marquis de Montholon, made Senator; J. Berthemy, Ambassador at Brussels; Prevost Paradol, Ambassador at Washington; Bellonet, Secretary of Embassy of second class at Washton, to replace Count de Tavernay, who is made Chief of Cabinet to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; and De Normand, Secretary of Embassy of the third class at Washington.

The Regicide Plot.

The *Journal Officiel* also contains a decree summoning before the High Court of Justice the accused in the affair of the plot against the nation and life of the Emperor, and convoking the High Court of Justice in the town of Blois on the 18th day of July.

The Loss of the Walter Hood.

LONDON, June 15.—Later advices from Sidney confirm the report before received of the total loss of the London ship Walter Hood.

Further testimony in favor of the abolition of compulsory pilotage in the Mersey has been taken lately by the House of Commons' Committee on that subject.

The House of Commons.

The proceedings in the House of Commons last evening were mainly unimportant. Charles Buxton, member for East Surrey, moved an address to the Queen, asking a concurrence in the proposition for the appointment of the commission to revise the translation of the Bible. He supported his motion in a speech of some length, taking the ground that all English speaking countries should concur.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said the Government had carefully considered the question, and thought it better to leave the subject to the ecclesiastical authorities. A revision of the Bible was of dubious utility, tedious and untimely.

At length the motion was withdrawn and soon after the House adjourned.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Stocks steady. Money, 3@6 per cent. Gold, 112⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111¾; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865 do., 111¾; do. do. new, 113½; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 70; Missouri 6s, 93¼; Canton Company, 67¼; Cumberland preferred, 39; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100¾; Erie, 21¾; Reading, 107¾; Adams Express, 66¾; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 98⅞; Illinois Central, 141¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 122; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96¾; Western Union Telegraph, 33⅝.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cotton dull and drooping; sales of 500 bales middling uplands at 21¾c. Flour—State and Western advanced 10@20c; State, $5·35@6·50; Ohio, $5·85@7; Western, $5·35@6·50 for superfine to good; Southern firmer at $6 30@@10. Wheat excited and advanced 4@5c.; No. 1 spring, $1·39@1·40; No. 2, $1·33@1·37; winter red Western, $1·47@1·50. Corn excited and 2@3c. higher; new mixed Western, $1·02@1·05. Oats firm; State, 70@72c.; Western, 65@66c. Beef unchanged. Pork firm; new mess, $30·60@30·75. Lard quiet; steam, 15@16½c.; kettle, 16¼@16½c. Whisky quiet at $1·05¼.

HANGED AT THE YARD ARM.

A German Consul Setting a Wholesome Example—Drumhead Court-martial at Sea.

The Bremen vessel Gazelle was captured in the Chinese seas a few weeks ago by pirates, who after dismantling the ship left her. The German man-of-war Hertha having learned of the outrage, at once started in pursuit of the Chinese pirates. The man-of-war and the junk were soon side by side, and after a short struggle the pirates were overpowered and put in irons.

The Hertha then proceeded to Hong Kong, but did not enter the harbor, for had she done so it would have been necessary to hand over the prisoners to the English authorities. Word was sent to the German Consul, however, and he was taken in a boat to the Hertha, which thereupon put to sea again. Once out upon the high seas the pirates were tried, the Consul acting as judge.

The testimony showed the prisoners guilty of piracy, and they were therefore condemned to be hanged to the yard-arm.

FURNITURE.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF

SUPERIOR FURNITURE,

Manufactured by

J. PENNEY.

THE ABOVE STOCK OF ELEGANT

CABINET WARE

WILL BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION

TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING,

At 10 o'clock,

AT

No. 1307 CHESNUT Street.

JOSEPH PENNEY,

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REFRIGERATORS.

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION

FOR TWO WEEKS,

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,

AT

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'

GREAT CENTRAL HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,

No. 915 MARKET Street.

In order to substantiate the assertions we have made regarding the wonderful power of

"THE DAVIS"

REFRIGERATOR,

And to convince our customers and the public generally that it will do all that is claimed, we propose to give a

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION,

Commencing as per above date. Several hundred pounds of ice will be made every day. Solid frozen fish can be seen at all times. The temperature far below freezing point. Beef, veal, lamb, poultry, berries and vegetables will be placed in the Refrigerator on the first day of the exhibition, and the same kept in a perfect state of preservation during the full time (TWO WEEKS). Come one, come all, and see this wonderful invention.

EVERY ONE INVITED.

Full explanations will cheerfully be given to all visitors. Remember the place,

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS',
No. 915 MARKET Street.

J. S. WORMAN & Co.,
4 7 4mwp Proprietors and Manufacturers.

BOUNTY, BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS enlisted for three years, between May 8 and July 22, 1861, discharged before serving two years, and received no bounty, are now entitled to $100. Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.